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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FORTY-SIX PAGES.

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

## MORGAN MAY END THE COAL STRIKE, BUT HANNA NEVER

Operators Say Senator, Who Has Big Soft Coal Interests, Has Profited by Struggle, and Accuse John Mitchell of Playing Into the Hands of the Bituminous Men.

## WINTER IS CERTAIN TO BRING ON A FUEL FAMINE

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The return of J. Pierpont Morgan from Europe next week is expected to bring the coal strike to a crisis. During the absence of Mr. Morgan he has steadfastly ignored appeals from Senator Hanna and others to interfere in the anthracite coal situation. He went abroad burdened with important missions and he has refused to have his attention diverted by matters at home which he thought could await his return.

It is believed by everybody in the coal trade here that there must be an immediate change in the situation. It is declared that the operators must yield or else give up their promise to resume work at non-union labor. Otherwise the conditions will be unendurable to consumers in New York and other great cities, who face the winter with no fuel in sight.

The Post-Dispatch has learned on the highest authority that big considerations of national politics are involved in any step which may be taken to end the strike. Thus far Senator Hanna has been the only conspicuous advocate of a settlement of the difficulty. In a word the anthracite operators developed the sincerity of Senator Hanna.

**Hanna's Motives Are Questioned.**  
They point out the fact that when the question of ordering the strike was at its most acute stage he failed to call a meeting of the National Civic Federation, as was expected to do. They question his motives, calling attention to his large interests in bituminous coal mines, which have been immensely by the long suspension of operations in the anthracite region.

It is unlikely, therefore, that Senator Hanna will be allowed to gain the credit for settling the strike, a victory which would give tremendous impetus to his presidential hopes. The operators would be far more willing to allow the credit to come to Senator Quay, and the latter would particularly rejoice in succeeding where Hanna failed, for he has had an old score to settle with Hanna ever since the latter voted against setting aside in the United States Senate.

With Senator Quay as the mediator, the Roosevelt administration would share in the credit of settling the strike, for Mr. Quay is a warm advocate of the renomination of the President.

The feeling in which Senator Hanna is held by the anthracite operators and some of the inside secrets of the strike from their standpoint were revealed to a Post-Dispatch reporter today by E. Seward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, whose authority as an expert on the mining situation is recognized. Mr. Seward's paper is not published for the miners, and naturally

## GLADYS DEACON RECEIVES GIFT FROM KAISER AS WOUNDED-HEART BALM FOR HER LOST GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

She Surrenders to the German Ambassador the Love Token Given Her by Frederick William.

EMPEROR IS VASTLY PLEASED  
Sends the Young Lady a Costly Bracelet and Letter of Thanks.

TRUE STORY OF LOVE AFFAIR  
Their Infatuation and the Consequent Quarrel Between the Emperor and the Heir to the German Throne as Told by Le Matin.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
LONDON, Aug. 16.—Kaiser Wilhelm has sent Miss Gladys Deacon a letter of thanks with a very handsome diamond and emerald bracelet, which he asked her to accept as a token of esteem and gratitude from himself.

In this way, he confirmed the story made public in Paris concerning the ardent wooing of the young American girl by the Crown Prince of Germany.

The mother of Miss Deacon has asked the public to discontinue all thoughts of the affair, pleading the youthfulness of her daughter as proof of the improbability and falsity of the stories. All this has not been undone by the Kaiser.

Apparently the Kaiser either expected trouble with a high spirited young woman or took a high-minded view of the affair, for when his ambassador began negotiations for the return of the ring he was fully authorized to placate Miss Deacon in any chivalrous manner that presented itself. Instead of finding a woman in a rage, the ambassador encountered a delightful young and charming girl, heart whole and fancy free. She had enjoyed the youthful Prince's society and liked the fit and gift of the ring given her, but was entirely willing to surrender it.

She did not throw it in the ambassador's face as reported from London.

In recognition of her amiable behavior, the Kaiser came out big and manly with a most courteous note and a beautiful ring to supplant the one his son had given.

It is easy to accept the general rumor that the son's language during these unkind days was being "yanked out" of his love affair, is utterly unfit for publication.

Particulars and facts concerning the infatuation of the prince came to light quickly after news of the Kaiser's gift spread. The ring which the heir to the German throne gave to Miss Deacon as a love pledge, was the one presented to him by his mother on his confirmation. As it was the only one he usually wore, the Emperor immediately placed it on his return to Berlin. He frankly told her what he had done with it, and both the Emperor and Empress were furious.

Prince Metternich, the German ambassador to London, was instructed to get back the crown prince's indecent love token, acting privately and unofficially. So the prince approached the Duke of Marlborough, as it was at the duke's country seat, Blenheim, that the crown prince met Miss Deacon. She instantly surrendered the ring at the duke's request. The crown prince, it may be explained, presented to Miss Deacon the ring his mother gave him because he had no other trinket with him, and the extremely frugal allowance made to him by the Kaiser does not permit him to buy expensive presents.

The love-making was of brief duration and was wholly a one-sided affair, as the young American girl had been warned in

Miss Deacon, Her Princely Wooer and Scene of Romance



The picture of Miss Deacon is made from photograph in possession of friends in Berlin; that of the crown prince shows the heir to the German throne in tennis costume—his favorite amusement; Blenheim Castle was the scene of the brief love-making.

advance that the youthful prince could not be falling deeply in love with every pretty girl he ever saw and under no circumstances would he make an effort to curb his inclination. Consistent to the end, he tumbled heels over head at the first meeting with Miss Deacon.

It was the first time the prince met her, and only two weeks after his arrival in England the young man suddenly manifested a tender devotion to the beautiful Duchess of Sutherland, who read him a sharp lesson for his boyish folly, promptly turning him.

The Kaiser has forbidden his son to visit England again, sending Prince Henry to represent him at the coronation, although the crown prince used every effort to secure the mission.

Miss Deacon is now staying with Mrs. Scaramanga at the latter's country place in Norfolk.

It was reported in this country in the fall of 1900 that Miss Deacon was engaged to the Prince of the Crown Prince Rudolph, who was with her mother, now known as Mrs. Baldwin, while at Biarritz, the prince, who immediately fell in love with her. At one time it was also said that Miss Deacon was betrothed to Claude Lowther, an Englishman.

Miss Deacon's father shot Mr. Abellie at Cannes in 1892. He accused the Frenchman of improper attentions to his wife and killed him before his wife's eyes. Deacon died a short time ago in a private asylum, where he had been for four years, a mental and physical wreck.

Miss Deacon's mother, who has assumed her maiden name of Baldwin, is with her daughter.

her he was an archduke, and being chafed in return for passing herself off as a boy. He made love to Anna Plochi.

At the cost of being barred from court and being forced to live in retirement, Archduke John gained the consent of Emperor Francis I. to a morganatic marriage. When Emperor Ferdinand ascended to the throne in 1885, Archduke John was restored to favor and his wife created the Countess of Meran, became a great social favorite.

It was a happy marriage. There is no finer romance in history than that of Archduke John and Milly Stubel, a dancer in the opera, but a respectable girl of unblemished reputation. He met her while he was hunting, and she and her parents were plucking in the woods. For a long time he made love to her as Johann Orth, engineer of Vienna. She discovered his rank while he was reviewing the troops as Field Marshal.

Emperor Francis Joseph had tried to stop his nephew's love-making. Crown Prince Rudolph begged Archduke John, his intimate friend, to give up Milly Stubel. He refused. He beseeched the emperor to permit him to marry the dancer, but in vain. There was a bitter quarrel. Archduke John was dismissed from the army. After a tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, there was reconciliation, but the archduke was not restored to his place in the army. Then he applied to the emperor for permission to give up his rank and assume the name of Johann Orth. This was granted on condition that he renounce his Austrian citizenship. He married Milly Stubel and bought the sailing ship Saint Margaretha. Somewhere in the South Atlantic, the ship was lost in 1880 with Johann Orth, Milly

Stubel and all on board. He was then 38 years old.

Because of his love for the beautiful Countess Vetter, Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, heir to the throne, killed himself beside the body of his love. She was only 17. The emperor had commanded that they should part. At Mayerling, in a hunting castle, she hid her royal lover good-by and took poison, leaving a pathetic little letter explaining that she could not bear to live without him. Rudolph stood beside her and sent a bullet into his brain.

Maybe it was because of these tragedies that Emperor Francis Joseph consented that his granddaughter, the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, should marry a lieutenant in the German army, and that the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph might marry Count Elemer Louvay 17 years ago. She gave up her rank and three-fourths of her income to wed the young man. Also it may have been the reason for his permitting his nephew, Archduke Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, to wed the Countess Sophia Chotek, who was a lady in waiting upon the daughters of Archduke Frederick, one of whom Ferdinand was expected to marry.

He was permitted to marry her, however, only upon taking this oath of renunciation: "I swear that I acknowledge my marriage to be a morganatic union, that any children of this marriage will not be entitled to the throne of Austria-Hungary."

## PROMISED TO GIVE UP LOVER

But Leonie Was Thoroughly Bad and Stole from the Benefactor Who Would Save Her.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—Leonie Grandreth, said to be a New York girl who eloped three years ago and came to Paris with Richard Grandreth, a horse trainer, is accused of having steadily abstracted money from her employer, who keeps a pastry shop near the Eiffel tower, and then fully explained the condition that she would go home next month and had refused to take her unless she was paid for first-class passage for both. So she said she stole a little every day in order not to be abandoned.

A wealthy American woman, on learning the facts, made good the amount said to have been stolen, and the condition of the prosecution was dropped; that the fair culprit would take a position as a child nurse, and give up association with Grandreth.

Leonie accepted the proposition, but today ran off with some of her benefactor's property and went to join her lover in Hamburg.

## ELECTROCUOT NOT SURE.

Observer Says Victims May Be Resuscitated by Proper Attention.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—F. A. Stratton, vice-president of an electric lighting company in Westchester County, this state, says that murderers sentenced to die in the electric chair are frequently not killed by the electric current and that they would be buried alive before they were executed today which follows the electrocution. Mr. Stratton says:

"Nearly every week we have been shocked by higher voltage currents than are used in the electric chair at Sing Sing, yet they come around all right after a few days' treatment. This being the case, it is not probable that some of the maniacs are sentenced to the electric chair could be resuscitated if they received prompt medical attention and that same care that is given to one of our linemen after he meets with an accident. I have often thought that a great many persons who are supposed to have been electrocuted are buried alive."

## STRANGE TALE PROMISED

Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong Wants to Write a Book on "What I Have Seen."

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong has a notion that he wants to settle in the Azores and live there in seclusion, devoting his time to writing a book to be entitled "What I Have Seen." May Yohs offered going to the Azores, reporting to remain in Japan to live there permanently.

After Miss Yohs joined Strong, in Lisbon, he wrote to a friend here:

"Our understanding is now complete. I beg you to have it stated that the association about Mr. Strong publishing jewels was made under a misapprehension of the facts."

The ex-captain and the ex-actress say they will get married next month and then fully explained the condition that she would go home next month and had refused to take her unless she was paid for first-class passage for both. So she said she stole a little every day in order not to be abandoned.

## CAUGHT AFTER ELEVEN YEARS.

J. S. Miles Arrested for Murder Done in Missouri.  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—J. S. Miles, who was wanted for a murder committed 11 years ago in De Witt, Carroll County, Mo., was arrested last night in Kansas City. Miles has been in the two Kansas City jails for a week and has been shadowed by the police. They cornered him about 7:45 o'clock and he was placed under arrest by Patrolmen J. A. Mohler of Kansas City, Kan., and Sergeant Gillespie of the De Witt district.

The murder was committed July 4, 1891, and a man named Miles was the victim. He was shot in the back of the head, and the man who shot him was a quarryman. He came here from Texas, where he had been residing for some time. Miles refused last night to answer any questions put him by the police. He was taken early this morning to Central station, where he was held for investigation.

## ROYALTY OFTEN GAVE UP ALL FOR LOVE

Duke of Cambridge Married an Actress and the Czar's Uncle Suffered Banishment to Wed a Woman of Obscure Birth—Remarkable Romances in the Hapsburg Family.

Many members of royal families of Europe have made great sacrifices to marry women of lower rank, and it is pleasant to say that most of these marriages have been very happy ones.

The Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, and an heir presumptive to the British throne until the birth of the present King of England, married Miss Fitz-George, an actress. Had the Duke of Cambridge become King, the marriage would have been annulled.

Because he belonged to the royal family, the marriage was not officially recognized, but it was a wonderfully happy one for him. But he refused to desert his wife, and the Duke's wife was known, not as the Duchess of Cambridge, but as Mrs. Fitz-George, and the sons took their mother's name. Col. Fitz-George is in the navy.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, uncle of the present Czar, married a young woman of good obscure family because he loved her better than anything else in the world, and against the commands of the late Czar, who banished the Grand Duke Michael, took from him his command in the army and officially disgraced him. But he refused to desert his wife, preferring to be exiled with her. The present Czar restored Grand Duke Michael to favor and to his command in the army, made his wife the Countess Torby—she is always spoken of in Europe as the beautiful Countess Torby, and the couple are said to be the happiest and most popular among all the great folk of Europe.

And if one would have romance of the most extraordinary strength, one must turn to the house of Hapsburg. That has furnished some of the most remarkable world has known, of which the cases of Archduke John-Johann Orth and Crown Prince Rudolph are the most conspicuous. As far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, Archduke Ferdinand, second son of Emperor Ferdinand I, fell in love with Philippine Weber, the faithful daughter of a merchant and secretly married her. When his father ordered him to go on, he refused to court Queen Elizabeth, he confessed his marriage, and was banished from court after being stripped of all his titles and wealth.

Then Philippine Weber gained an audience with the Emperor without revealing her name, told him her story, begged him to use his patriarchal power to soften the heart of her father-in-law. Moved by her eloquence and beauty, he promised and she then revealed her identity. The Emperor kept his word and pardoned his son, but insisted that the marriage should be kept secret.

The children were excluded from the privileges of the imperial family. In the course of time Archduke Ferdinand ascended the throne and Philippine Weber accompanied him wherever he went until he died. She was revered as a saint for her good works.

Archduke Johann found his fate in the course of an inn-keeper who gave him a boy drove him to an adjoining town, chaffing him unmercifully, when he was

## CAUGHT ATTENTION OF FOUR NATIONS

Nothing Since the Love Affair of Johann Orth Has Caused the Interest Taken in Prince Frederick's Wooing of Miss Deacon.

(Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.)  
(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—When Le Matin started its series of stories about the crown prince of Germany and Miss Gladys Deacon, declaring that the heir apparent to the German throne was willing to sacrifice his right of succession to wed the young woman, it made a sensation in four countries.

England was stirred for it is alleged that the romance had its beginning there when the crown prince crossed the channel to visit his uncle, King Edward, and because Miss Deacon has gained marked social favor in London because of her beauty and charm.

France was deeply interested because the Deacon family furnished one of its greatest murder sensations, and this tragedy also made the principals widely discussed in the United States.

Obviously Germany was most deeply concerned, for if the statements made by Le Matin were true the affair would have enormous political import.

The Paris newspaper emphasized the political side of the story as an excuse for going into details and entering upon speculations. The articles purported to have been written by a French diplomat who conveyed the impression that he did not reveal all that he knew.

The source of the information or the authority for it, are carefully concealed. Moreover the series was summarily stopped because of the denial and the threat made by the young woman's mother, who has called herself Mrs. Baldwin, since she was divorced by her husband. The newspaper also apologized.

The first article in Le Matin was headed "The Two Eagles—American and German." It declared that there have been several violent quarrels between the Emperor of Germany and his son and heir. The alleged diplomatic author says that the anger of the Emperor was caused by the declaration of the crown prince that he was determined to marry an American girl. The paper even went so far as to say that the crown prince had given the young woman his pledge that he would marry her in the face of the opposition of the universe and he was prepared to carry out his promise.

Then, according to Le Matin, the Kaiser stormed and swore that a Hapsburg prince should not marry, morganatically or otherwise, a girl of common American clay, however beautifully minded. Father and son separated in anger after the former had delivered his ultimatum.

In the first article Miss Deacon's name is not mentioned. The question is asked, "For what charmer, whose heart does the prince make such a sacrifice?" Then it goes on to promise a series of articles on the subject.

In the succeeding two the "French diplomat" goes into details, names Miss Deacon, of course, recounting the scandal of the Deacon family and indulging in a vast amount of speculation.

From the story it would seem that the crown prince met Miss Deacon in England, whether he had gone to visit his uncle, or whether he had been there since she was

## PRIZES FOR YOUNG ARTISTS.

Can You Draw Faces? Here Is Your Chance to Show Your Skill.

Beginning Monday, Aug. 18, the Post-Dispatch will offer a series of prizes, in gold, for the drawing of certain faces, as follows:

You will be given the outline of a young woman's head, all but the face. Five dollars will be awarded to the artist, under 20 years of age, who sends in the prettiest and best face, thus completing the drawing.

On the following day the head of a young man, minus the face, will be published. Five dollars will be awarded to the reader completing this with the best face of a typical dude.

Next will come the outline of the head of an old woman. Five dollars will be given to the reader completing this head by drawing the most attractive face of an old lady—the ideal face of a sweet, happy grandmother.

Then there will be the outline of the head of an old man. A prize of \$5 will be given to the artist who sends in the funniest and most laughable face to complete this figure.

Finally, on the last two days, outlines of the heads of a boy and girl will complete the series. A prize of \$5 will be given for each of these faces.

Look Out For the First Drawing. It Will Appear in Monday's

Editorial Page.

## MORE BACHELORS THAN SPINSTERS

United States Census Statistics Refute Old Idea.

BASIS IS 20 YEARS OR OVER

EXCESS OF UNMARRIED MEN PREVAILS IN EVERY COMMONWEALTH.

In the Aggregate They Number 6,738,779. While There Are Only 4,195,446 Unmarried Women to Supply With Husbands.

## BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS IN EACH STATE.

The following table shows the number of bachelors and spinsters of 20 years and upward in each of the United States:

States.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.
Alabama	104,861	76,863
Alaska	14,214	1,602
Arizona	20,635	2,388
Arkansas	70,002	56,509
California	239,604	86,765
Colorado	71,472	52,385
Connecticut	64,158	74,781
Delaware	16,816	11,613
District of Columbia	30,764	29,909
Florida	48,574	17,942
Georgia	120,504	96,281
Hawaii	46,451	2,629
Idaho	23,421	8,886
Illinois	454,888	270,838
Indiana	151,050	118,050
Indian Territory	25,560	4,900
Iowa	106,506	111,119
Kansas	121,821	88,870
Kentucky	151,548	106,006
Louisiana	86,541	86,541
Maine	60,878	43,790
Maryland	101,962	94,468
Massachusetts	282,062	267,711
Michigan	204,010	118,870
Minnesota	130,520	85,844
Mississippi	88,200	67,790
Missouri	261,961	151,846
Montana	58,407	7,560
Nebraska	102,212	62,897
Nevada	8,508	1,967
New Hampshire	88,713	70,854
New Jersey	198,425	131,292
New Mexico	15,250	4,413
New York	706,120	300,524
North Carolina	100,502	100,502
North Dakota	40,498	10,339
Ohio	553,022	264,504
Oklahoma	30,084	3,084
Oregon	60,525	16,774
Pennsylvania	478,908	415,760
Rhode Island	41,645	30,405
South Carolina	60,807	40,807
South Dakota	86,704	13,475
Tennessee	131,784	86,454
Texas	210,212	94,817

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—For the benefit of the spinsters of the country the census office has just completed a careful reckoning of the number of men in the various states of the union who are available matrimonially. It finds that in the aggregate there are 6,738,779 bachelors of 20 years and over, and 4,195,446 spinsters of the same age. The fact that there are at present in the United States 2,500,000 more single men than single women of that age and above.

The exact figures are 4,195,446 maidens, of that the latter are in a minority of 2,543,333. Of the other women there are 3,333 unmarried males who could not possibly get wives unless they fell back upon the widows or upon girls under 20.

Now, this is a very surprising state of affairs. In view of the belief which hitherto prevailed that there was in this country a great surplus of spinsters who could not possibly hope to obtain husbands because of the lack of an adequate supply. It is proved by the census office figures not only that this notion was incorrect, but that the surplus is actually one of bachelors, and that of 20 years of age and the girls down to 17 years of age are 4,200,000 more than are not nearly enough of them to go around.

New England has always been supposed to be overburdened with single women, and yet the census reckoning shows that there is not a state in that group which has not more bachelors than spinsters. Massachusetts, long declared to be the chosen home and resort of the old maid, has a slight overplus of unmarried women, the surplus being 25,532 single males, against 27,172 female similarly situated. New Hampshire has 6,678 bachelors, against 6,790 spinsters. New York has 37,718 bachelors and 30,524 spinsters, or an excess of 7,194 bachelors. Rhode Island, 41,645 bachelors and 30,405 spinsters, and Connecticut, 60,878 bachelors against 43,790 spinsters.

## West Has the Most Unmarried Men.

It is clear from a glance at the census figures, however, that the unmarried women of the East ought to migrate to the great and growing West, where the available supply of husbands is relatively enormous. Just think of California, for example, where there are 239,604 bachelors and only 86,765 maidens of 20 and upward. Why, it would be almost out of the question for a woman to escape matrimony out there. But the opportunity in Idaho is much more attractive, the single men numbering 23,421, and the spinsters only 8,886. Montana is another state rich in chances of marriage. Its bachelors numbering 58,407, against 7,560 spinsters. While Washington claims 90,878 single men and 16,774 single women. But the bachelor state for bachelors is Wyoming, which has 247 spinsters against 20,977 unmarried persons of the sterner sex. It must be very difficult for a woman to become a spinster in Wyoming.

The excess of bachelors over spinsters of 20 years and upward in Massachusetts is nearly 2 per cent. In Rhode Island it is 35 per cent. In New Hampshire 24 per cent. New York shows a surplus of 21 per cent. New Jersey 29 per cent. Pennsylvania 38 per cent. Illinois 60 per cent. Kansas rises to 66 per cent. Nebraska 62 per cent. Michigan has an excess of 77 per cent of single men.

**CZAR TO VISIT ROME.**  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—According to court reports at Rome, the Czar of Russia, Nicholas II, is expected to visit the city on the 20th of August. He will be accompanied by a military suite and a large number of attendants. The Emperor already commenced the surveillance of suspected Italian anarchists in a town in Europe.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4







## SUMMER SHOWS AT THE GARDENS AND THEATERS TWO YOUNG PROFESSIONALS OF MUCH PROMISE

## THEATRICAL DIRECTORY.

Columbia	Vaudeville
Delmar Garden	The Princess Bonnie
Forest Park Highlands	Vaudeville
Grand	Herrmann
Hasbagen's Park	Nobody's Claim
Koerner's	Vaudeville
Mannion's	Carmen
Suburban Garden	Vaudeville
West End Heights	Vaudeville

LOUISE ORENDORF, KOERNER'S.

THREE SISTERS MACARTE, FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS.

BERNICE HOWARD, HAYLIN'S.

ALTHOUGH the summer season is still in full swing, three of the regular houses open this week. The Grand Opera House, with a new manager and with Herrmann as an attraction; Haylin's with "Nobody's Claim" as the attraction, and the Columbia with a good line of vaudeville. The summer gardens are offering the same line of attractions that have prevailed all season, the only novelty being "The Princess Bonnie" by the Delmar Opera Company.

While little information has been given of the local attractions for the coming theatrical season there is every indication that St. Louis will get everything new that comes out. The record made here last year was of a kind to make all the managers anxious to play here and there is no doubt that everything that leaves New York at all will be seen in St. Louis.

The following taken from current issue of the Dramatic News shows quite an unusual condition of affairs and indicates the theatrical profession, like all others, is rapidly being overcrowded and that new and fresh faces, like new and fresh plays, are demanded in order to satisfy the public.

"It becomes almost pitiful to see the large number of applicants trooping in and out of the leading managers' offices, going in with hopes of an engagement, coming out with their fondest dreams somewhat crushed. The average number who have flocked to Charles Frohman's offices is over 200 a day, while at the Lyceum offices and the offices of W. A. Brady, Kirk La Shelle and David Belasco the list of applicants amounts to over a hundred a day. There is not a position open for one out of 50, and what many of the players will do this fall is much of a mystery. The cause of all this is hard to determine. There are just as many companies going out as ever, and the engagements, while a little behind, are not sufficiently in the rear to cause so many disengaged people. One actor who had been turned away from ten offices in one day was so disgusted that he has decided to join the ranks of the vaudeville."

John Drew will begin his season at the Empire Theater Thursday evening, Sept. 1, producing "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." This play was written by Isaac Henderson and was produced by Charles Wyndham last season at Wyndham's Theater, London, where it ran 100 nights. Mr. Drew will appear in the part that was played by Charles Wyndham in London. Margaret Dale in the part played by Lena Ashwell, and Guy Standing in the part which Robert Taylor played. The scenes of the play are laid in London and Paris. Mr. Drew will, this season, make his first tour of the South and will retain in his repertoire for that purpose his great success of last season, the Second in Command.

There was a convention of kings at Richard Carle's home in Chicago one evening last week. Besides Mr. Carle, who rules Bakteria in "The Story," there were present Frank Rushworth, who usurps his throne; Raymond Hitchcock, monarch of Dodo Land; and John Oliver, the potentate of Oz. The others present occupied no such position in the deck, and the evening was devoted to making the most of a rare occasion.

"Can you beat us?" was the sentiment, and after a duel to all the aces in town there was music by the King quartet. The table decorations were made symbolic by the use of playing cards and the dining room walls were thickly hung with royal printing for "The Story," "King Dodo" and "The Wizard of Oz."

The new Willis Wood Theater in Kansas City, in addition to being the finest theater in the United States, will present loveliness which no other theater in this country offers. There will be 30 seats for fat men in the parquet and balcony sections of the new house. The fat men's seats will be 22 inches wide and will be side seats or next to the aisle seats. The idea comes from O. D. Woodward, who is himself of round proportions. The seats so reserved will be plainly marked on all the charts of the house so that fat men can tell at a glance when they want to sit. The thirty-first fat man who appears will have to sit in an ordinary seat, which will be only 18 inches wide. The reserving of the 30 wide seats for fat men is done so that the lean man who comes early can get no more favors than the fat man. The price of these seats will be the same as other seats in that part of the house, namely \$1.50.

"Capt. Molly." George C. Hazelton's new colonial comedy, of which Molly Fletcher is the heroine, is in the hands of the Manhattan Theater, New York, where it will be produced early in September by Harrison Grey Plake. Miss Fletcher will play the part of the heroine in this new play, and the production promises to be one of the most notable of the season. Mr. Max Flegel, the theatrical manager, says, which later will be supervised by Mr. Plake, who is still enjoying a vacation, and whose return to the city is expected. The play has been put forward. Few plays have the advantage of such a director, and "Capt. Molly" is said in every way to warrant such distinguished attention.

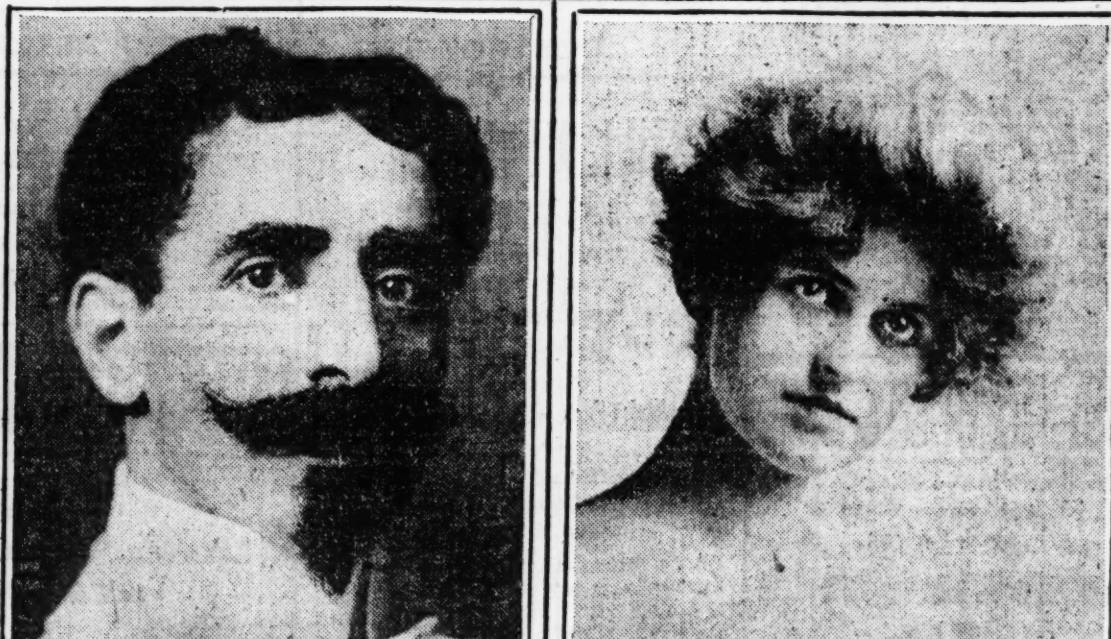
Henry W. Savage announces the principals for his Castle Square Opera Company for the coming season as follows: Soprano, Misses Norwood, Remson and Ramey; mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, Misses Nell, and Mrs. Ramey; tenors, Sheehan and D'Aubigne; baritone, Messrs. Goffe and Carter; basso, Messrs. Boyle and Coombe. The organization will be the largest that has ever attempted to sing grand opera in the United States, numbering 18 people. The organization is booked solid for 4 weeks and will play but 10 cities.

Mark Twain and Lee Arthur have finished the first draft of their dramatic version of Mr. Twain's famous story, "Huckleberry Finn," which Klaw & Erlanger will produce in November. It was not known until within the past two weeks that Mr. Twain had taken any active part



ADA PRESCOTT, MANNION'S.

MASTER CHAS. HUMFELD, HASHAGEN'S.



HERRMAN, GRAND.

MAUD ALLEN, DELMAR.

## MANAGERS' OPINIONS OF CURRENT ATTRACTIONS.

TONIGHT the production of Willard Spencer's "The Princess Bonnie" will inaugurate the twelfth week of light opera at Delmar Garden. Much of the romantic style of work which is only suggested in the modern musical comedies and comedy operas is abundant in "Princess Bonnie" and lends a deal of color and effect to the work. The story is familiar to opera-goers, since the opera was produced at Delmar last season. The Delmar presentation, this year, however, gives promise of being an excellent entertainment, due to its strong cast of principals and a stunning chorus of show girls.

In the title role Maud Williams will be seen to considerable advantage. The sourette role also is happily well fitted to the opportunity. Harry Davies possesses the vocal quality to make Roy Sterling the romantic young lover intended by the composer. Edwin A. Clark will sing the role of the erratic and eccentric Italian count, many names. Blanche Chapman has the dual roles of Susan and Donna Pomos. Karker & Morton's "The Rounders" follows.

The Grand will reopen for the season of 1902-1903 at the matinee today and for the balance of the week with the noted pie-eating contest, Hermann the Great. This is the first appearance of Leon Hermann in this city. He has toured extensively in America, and has become one of the most popular of the American stage. Hermann is quite an originator in the magic field, and always brings something new with which to astonish theater-goers. He will be assisted by the musical Goodman, an artistic musician.

cal duo, who play a number of musical instruments with rare skill.

Next week, "The Irish Pawbrokers."

One of the best of all of the American musical comedies, "Nobody's Claim," is to be the opening attraction at Haylin's, beginning with the matinee of today. The play is under the direction of the Hoden Bros. and is presented with special scenery and effects in each one of the five acts. Nothing is lacking in any one of even the minor details. The play is one of the season's best, and of the highest class. In the setting of the present play the managers are said to have gone far beyond anything that has ever been accomplished before in the same line of effects. The story is one of the mines in the Rocky mountain regions, of the time of which Bret Harte wrote the most interesting of his stories. There was originality then in everything, in the situations, somewhat, but particularly in the types of the people. While the strength of the story rests largely on its dramatic force and interest, its touching pathos, etc., much of its peculiar charm is in the naturalness of its comedy.

"The Minister's Son" is to be the next attraction at Haylin's, opening with the matinee of Sunday, Aug. 24. It was the opening attraction of the house last season, and though it was entirely unknown to the public, it was a hit. The record it made on the week was one of those which lasted throughout the entire season. It is by W. B. Fattson, who plays the part of the son.

This is positively the last week of P. Pinta at Forest Park Highlands, and as a great spectacle dancing, it simply cannot be only the work of every other dancer, but her own previous record, she ought to be a welcome headliner to an unusually interesting bill, which includes Baby Lund, the finest and daintiest of child dancers, and singers, the famous Ont Family, who call themselves globe trotters, globe dancers, and globe singers. The comedy, "Low Bully," with four new songs which he gives first hand, and a number of others which a good encore can get out of him, the Macarte Sisters and Hooker and Davis in eccentric and character dances. The ostrich farm will soon be removed to other climes and is well worth a visit. It is prominently located at the Highlands. The loop-the-loop is thriving

and the scenic railway never loses a friend once made.

The attendance during the past week at Mannion's Park reached the high water mark of the season, and was a just recognition of the efforts put forth by the management of this pretty resort. It is a well-looking and promising program of the coming week, opening with this Sunday's matinee. Hedrix and Prescott are too well and favorably known to need another introduction to St. Louisans, but as this will be their first appearance on the south side of the city their act will be new to many and cannot but please. As it always does, Joe Bunnell, a clever character singer and monologist; Army and Cass, in their operatic travesty; The Prima Donna and the Sport; the Brothers Chinko in comedy acrobatic stunts and pantomime work, and pretty little Miss Mildred Walters, the dainty dancing comedienne, furnish the bill.

The Suburban Garden offers this week as principal features John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, in a sketch by Herbert Hall Winslow, entitled "The Kleptomaniacs." This clever pair was last seen in this city at the Century Theater as the stars in "Are You a Mason?" They were formerly very popular in vaudeville, so that sketch playing is no experiment with them. Sidney Grant, who worked for so many years with Miss Norton in vaudeville and the Hostesses, is now doing a single specialty that includes songs, stories and imitations of well-known stage characters. Grant is quite infatigable in his mimicry of voices, and here for the first time, Boyce and Wilson, blackface comedians, have a new and entertaining act. The extra feature for the week is by the famous Brehany, late prima donna of the Brehany opera company. This is her first appearance in St. Louis.

Everybody is talking about West End Heights because this new garden is worthy of patronage. Those who have not yet visited the place will find it well before long, because everyone who has seen the grand illuminations and the attractions and heard the concert by the Brehany Orchestra and the \$100,000 orchestra, adds a link to the endless chain of advertising. A successful feature of the pavilion is the privilege of purchasing your favorite



ALFRED BRITTON

VIOLET LANSING

Miss Violet Lansing is a young South eastern society woman, the niece of Gen. Lansing of Texas, who has been engaged by Nixon & Zimmerman for a part in "The Strollers," and will make her debut in Philadelphia, Aug. 18. She is well known in St. Louis.

Alfred Britton is a St. Louis boy who has made good advancement in the profession. He left last week to join the Carpenter forces in Chicago in one of Carpenter's new productions. He has made quite a hit at Koerner's, where he was a member of the stock company for awhile.

## YANKESS OVERRUN THE GLOBE

They Are Everywhere, and Their Money Saves Hotel Men from Bankruptcy.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 15.—Again it is the universal American. Here is the tribute paid to him by a writer for the Globe:

"In Switzerland, from whence I come, I have remarked very few French and German names on the hotel lists. Both are rare because of industrial crises, which with us are becoming normal and among the Germans are beginning to increase. The tongue that one hears resound on the lakes and along the mountains in English, but a particular sort of English which is spoken slightly through the nose and is quite simply that of the North American.

"An innkeeper of Yermat said to me yesterday: 'Our season would have failed without the United States.' A similar observation has been made to me in Paris before my departure. The Americans have the summer invaded old Europe.

"Pierpont Morgan is decidedly a picturesque man. His giant monopoly has some chances of triumphing in a republican country.

"The Emperor William, receiving on board last year a distinguished Frenchman, spoke to him with an admiration not exempt from apprehension of the American Power.

"The star of the United States rises brightly over Europe. Who can better testify to that than your writer, on his return from the Press Congress at Bern, where the city of St. Louis has been designated as seat of the reunion of 1904, with the firm conviction among the voters that by that time our future hosts will have organized a victorious trust against sea sickness."

The Buhler-Kemle-Rising stock company is giving excellent satisfaction both in the water park and in their interpretation of "Carmen," will be the offering for the coming week, and as it will be the first time of a drama at a summer theater it certainly should draw even better than "Faust." Don Jose will be in the capable hands of Richard Buhler, while the title role will be entrusted to Lillian Kemle. Will Rising will be the tenebrous and will introduce the tenebrous song from the opera, Louise Orendorf will be Dolores, and the Misses Leslie, Buhler and Phelps will be suitably cast, as will also Lee Starratt, Frank Durant, Herbert Spencer, Leslie Bonser, Leonard Berry and George Castelman. The incidental attractions will be from the sparkling opera of Bizet.

Judging from the talent announced for this week's show at Hasbagen's Park, that resort will do the banner business of the season. First comes Ed Flanagan, the minstrel man, who has a prodigious following in this city. Then Marguerite Placke, the child wonder.

Billy and Ed Miller, who have been retained another week, will produce several new illustrated songs. Olive Vail, who was seen here several weeks ago, always reeling with something new. Charles Harnett, a young St. Louis boy with a voice like a "sexton bell," will render three new ballads and do some novelty dancing. As Marie Hinztrup is a clever entertainer as is seen on the stage, Harry Carr, the popular Hebrew comedian, has a new talk and Strong and Shaw will introduce the latest in singing and dancing.

## SANG AT CHATTAUQUA.



MARTHA E. WATTS.

Among the soloists at the complimentary concert tendered Bishop Vincent at Chattanooga, N. Y., last week was little Martha Watts, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. Watts of St. Louis. She is a violinist, but

## MEN WHO DIED 2500 YEARS AGO

German Scientist Says Skeletons Found Were of Men Seven Feet Six Inches Tall.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Aug. 15.—While digging a deep trench near Frankenhause, Saxony, some laborers found human bones buried in the dry loam. The fragments of the skull were so unusually large that they sent all the bones to Prof. Glessberg, who says they show an antiquity of 2500 years and the remains of three individuals each seven feet six inches in height.

## BROTHERS DUEL OVER GIRL

One Will Die, But the Girl Says She Would Not Marry Either of Them.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Two brothers named Yanik of Essex, Slavonia, loved the same girl and she refused to choose either, and as neither would give up his suit they decided to fight for her. They agreed to have no seconds, no witnesses and to fight to the death.

One pitch black night the brothers entered a wood with lanterns, which they hung on trees fifteen paces apart, and under them they stood with revolvers. They fired. The younger fell with a bullet through his chest and he is not expected to survive. The elder has a severe flesh wound. When asked about the duel the girl said she knew nothing about it, feared loss and would not have married either for wealth untold.

## THE STRONG MAN WINS.



Every day we have evidence that the weakling has no place in the busy hum drum life of to-day. It takes nerve and strength to go up against the obstacles we are now forced to encounter, and this the weakling lacks. Look about you and see the successful man of to-day; it matters not whether he be a Merchant, Lawyer or Laborer, with head erect, eye clear, strength in his every movement. He is ready to tackle any problem with that enthusiasm which insures success.

I can make just such men of weaklings. I care not how long they have been so, nor what has failed to cure them. Let them wear my Dr. McLaughlin Belt every night as I direct, and in place of the weak-nerved, debilitated being, I will show you a strong man—full of vigorous life, with nerves like steel and ready to look any man in the face and feel that he is the equal to the best of them and can do what they can do.

You will say this is promising a great deal. I know it, and can show you evidence that I have done it for twenty thousand weak men, and every one of them had spent from \$50 to \$500 on drugs before they came to me as a last resort. Are you weak or in pain? Are you Nervous or Sleepless? Have you Varicose, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

If you are tired of useless drugging and have spent all your time and money without benefit, call or write to-day. I have made over 50,000 people strong and vigorous, and they enter time of trouble and give full satisfaction. Write for my beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives full information.

**CAUTION**—Beware of medical concerns offering "Electric Belts" or "Little Pills." These offer only a pretense to follow the package of medicine upon you. C. D. Write to me for an explanation of the trick.

**DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 162 State St., CHICAGO**



















FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

# 8% DIVIDENDS PAID IN 4 MONTHS EQUIVALENT TO 24 PER CENT PER YEAR.

4th 2% Dividend Now Declared Payable September 15th to all Stockholders of Record September 1st.

## Continental National Oil & Refining Co.

Is the Best Managed and the Best Paying Company Operated in the Beaumont Oil Fields Today

The Free Oil Certificate offer was withdrawn Aug. 1, and oil is worth today 30 cents a barrel. So you can figure how much money subscribers made that received free oil certificates with their stock. NO OTHER COMPANY allows you to subscribe for stock and pay 20 per cent down and the balance in four equal payments, and in the meantime pay you dividends on the entire amount subscribed for. The dividends help you greatly in making your payments. We can do this for the reason that our development work will extend over several months, and your installment payments will arrive in ample time to meet the company's obligations.

### THIS OFFER WILL VERY SHORTLY BE WITHDRAWN

So we advise you strongly to place your subscriptions at once. Several representative people from different parts of the United States have visited the Texas Oil Fields and inspected our proposition. Read what they say about it:

PATERSON, N. J., July 22, 1902.  
Continental National Oil and Refining Co., Galveston, Tex.  
Gentlemen—Having completed my visit to the oil fields of Beaumont, Tex., making a thorough investigation and inspection of the field and the management of the company and its holdings through their free trip offer. I have only this to say, that I believe the half has never been told. One glance at the field is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical that there is money in it. I found the officers of the company bright, energetic, capable men, who treated me very courteously. I thank them for a most enjoyable visit, and predict a bright future for the company. Very truly yours,  
CHAUNCEY E. FRENCH.

WINFIELD, Kan., June 24th, 1902.  
Continental National Oil and Refining Co., Galveston, Tex.  
Dear Sirs—I have just completed my visit to the Oil fields of Beaumont, Tex., and I am glad to say that I have found the company to be one of the best managed and the best paying company operated in the Beaumont Oil Fields today. I have only this to say, that I believe the half has never been told. One glance at the field is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical that there is money in it. I found the officers of the company bright, energetic, capable men, who treated me very courteously. I thank them for a most enjoyable visit, and predict a bright future for the company. Very truly yours,  
L. FOSTER.

### The Free Trip Offer to the Texas Oil Fields and Return Home

To prospective purchasers of \$500 worth of stock is still open. Get your friends to go in with you and come down and investigate them yourself. You cannot invest your money to better advantage or be in better Company.

### Stock Now Selling at 10c a Share!

And going at a rapid rate. Development work is progressing rapidly, and our company will shortly be the peer of Spindle Top Hill.

Our installment Plan Proposition is a sure money-maker. Write for it at once. For further particulars address,

**CONTINENTAL NATIONAL OIL & REFINING COMPANY,**  
T. B. LEMOIN, Secretary,  
Levy Building, Galveston, Texas.

## OIL TANK CARS CAUSE TROUBLE

Friction Between Railroad and Oil Shippers.

### DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED.

PLANS BEING PERFECTED TO TEST COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

Southern Pacific Claims It Has a Right to Use the Cars by Paying an Equitable Mileage for Them.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 16.—The oil tank car situation at Beaumont has grown so serious that it would seem that the courts and the state and interstate railroad commissions alone can settle the dispute which has arisen between the oil shippers and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The oil shippers are finding fault with the Southern Pacific Railroad for conducting their own private cars and using them for their own business and for the business of certain favored shippers. The railroad maintains that it has a right to appropriate the cars, paying a cent mileage for them—claiming this right under the ruling of the interstate commerce commission that one railroad can use the cars of another and return them loaded to the original shipping point by paying mileage on the cars thus used.

The oil companies dispute this claim, averring that as they own the cars, they are not in position to come under the rule, which they say, was made for the purpose of providing an equitable interchange basis.

The oil companies charge that the railroad company is deliberately holding out for the advantage of the Jennings field and that it is only using the private cars for its own purposes, but deliberately holds them on sidetracks for the purpose of handicapping the companies that are not in its special favor.

One company manager declares that two cars sent by him with oil to Lake Charles, La., about fifty miles away, on July 15, are still on the side track at Lake Charles; another company sent three cars to the same place on the following day, and these cars are still out and, according to the company manager, lying on side tracks; and a third company charges that two of its cars have been shunted and bunted around the side tracks between Beaumont and New Orleans for a little more than a month.

Among the companies that are most loudly complaining are the Higgins Oil Co., the Caldwell Oil Co., the Caldwell Oil Co., the Keith-Ward Co., the Detroit-Beaumont Oil Co., the Higgins Oil Co., the Beaumont and Macken Oil Co., and the Beaumont and Macken Oil Co.

The affected oil companies are laying plans for concerted action to test the right of the railroad company to confiscate their cars, and it is considered certain that the courts will yet be called upon to settle the matter.

At the present time, the complaint of confiscation seems to be wholly against the Southern Pacific Railroad. Other companies—the Santa Fe and the Kansas City Southern—are not accused of practicing the same method.

### BIGGEST OF OIL BARGES.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 16.—The Higgins Oil and Fuel Co. has just received from the builders the largest oil barge that has ever come up the Neches river. It is 154 feet long, 25 feet beam, and has a depth of 15 feet. There are 20 tanks in the barge, with a capacity of 200 barrels of oil. The barge is being used in the river business, and is the largest of several that have been constructed.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONE CO. OF AMERICA.

In addition to the valuable inventions of Nathan Stubbledfield owned by this company, it has just acquired by purchase 75 per cent of the \$10,000,000 capital stock of the COLLINS WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., which carries with it all the patents of Prof. A. Frederick Collins, together with his personal services.

Prof. Collins has already demonstrated the value of his methods by carrying on conversation for three miles without the use of wires. The value of the Stubbledfield inventions has been most successfully demonstrated since Jan. 1, 1902, and highly commented on by the Inventive Age of Washington, D. C., in its May, 1902, issue, also in the New York Scientific American of May 24 and the Electrical World and Engineer of June 28. (Send for reprints of these articles.)

This purchase by the Wireless Telephone Co. of America is in pursuance of its well-defined policy of controlling as far as possible, everything of value in the art of Wireless Telegraphy, and thereby maintaining the leading position it occupies in the development of this great and growing industry.

Both Prof. Collins and Mr. Stubbledfield have worked tirelessly for years past to perfect a practical system of wireless telephony, and this combination combines for the future the efforts of these two great scientific workers for the sole benefit of this company.

Orders are already on hand for a large number of these instruments, for both land and water service, both for their effectiveness has already been amply proven. There is also an acute demand for wireless telephony in mining companies to afford instant and economical communication between offices and power houses and the levels.

This demand comes from all over the country, and establishes the fact that wireless telephony is a field without limit, in fact, even greater than that of the wire system, for it can be used where the wire system is impracticable.

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE COMPANY OF AMERICA has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, per share \$100.00, full paid and non-assessable. Its officers and directors comprise successful business men and men of high reputation, known for their shrewdness and integrity, and their active interest in its affairs, thus insuring its successful conduct.

### 35c Per Share

subject to withdrawal or advance without notice. The maintenance of this company's system, it is reasonably to be expected that the great earnings of Bell telephone will be easily equaled by those of this company. Its stock at 35c per share practically represents a 100 per cent profit for the original investors in Bell, whose profits by dividends and increase in price of stock have amounted to over 2000 per cent.

The Wireless Telephone Co. of America will own 25 per cent interest in all of its sub-companies and will derive large additional profits from them, besides the cash bonuses received for territory which latter becomes at once available as dividends on this.

Illustrated prospectus and other literature, containing detailed information, mailed free on request, or may be obtained at the offices of the company, as below.

### Wireless Telephone Co. of America

Laclede Investment Co.

Fiscal Agents,

707-711 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

### VALUE OF OIL DISCOVERY

First Tax Rates Since the Development of Spindle Top Completed at Beaumont.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 16.—The first tax rates since the development of Spindle Top have been practically completed, and show the value of the discovery of oil to the oil industry.

The tax rolls for 1901—rendered after the development of the industry—amounted to \$10,000,000, for 1902 they amount to \$18,500,000, and for 1903 they are estimated at \$25,000,000.

These figures are based upon the conservative valuations of oil lands at the rate of \$750 an acre; and, therefore, there can be little doubt that it is under, rather than over, the true value of the oil discovery.

This increase gives the county a large margin for the issuance of bonds for internal improvements. At the present time, there are various plans for bond issues to assist in the building of a deep water canal, to build a good system of roads and bridges, and to improve the public school system. It is considered doubtful, however, whether a bond issue will be made until the present funds are exhausted.

### OIL CONTRACT SUITS.

An Effort to Compel Delivery May Cause Serious Trouble.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 16.—In an effort to compel the delivery of 25,000 barrels of oil, a suit has been made in the days of the oil business, the Texas Company, owner

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

C. H. WARTHMAN, of Warman & Co., Packers, Philadelphia, President.

CHAS. FRANKLIN JONES, Vice-President N. E. Road Co., Boston, Vice-President.

HENRY CLAY FISH, Standard Butter Co., New York, Treasurer.

S. N. TURNER, 11 Broadway, New York, Secretary.

NATHAN STUBBLEFIELD, Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy, Murray, Ky.

JOHN L. LINDSEY, Tobacco Manufacturer, Richmond, Va.

JOHN M. RICHMOND, President Washington Trust Bank, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRARS:

TRIST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC, 346 Broadway, New York.

COUNSEL: THOS. D. ADAMS, New York, Chief Counsel American Oil Co., Garfield National Bank, New Amsterdam, National Banks.

\$5,000,000 of the company's capital stock was placed in the treasury to provide a working fund, portion of which has already been paid out.

The purpose of extending its facilities to meet the rapidly growing demand for its instruments, a limited amount of this stock is now offered for public subscription at

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# MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS OIL CO.

GALVESTON AND BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000

PAR VALUE OF SHARES, 10 CENTS

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Is as solid and conservative as a bank. This Company offers the public an opportunity to subscribe for a portion of this dividend-paying stock, from which every probable element of chance has been removed by the Company's past success and present condition. To this date we have only been able to furnish small consumers, which has enabled us to pay monthly dividends at the rate of 36 per cent per annum, and as the largest consumers of oil buy from 100,000 to 1,000,000 barrels at one time, the Company has decided to construct extensive tankage to handle these large contracts, and for this purpose we will continue the sale of a limited amount of stock at 10 cents per share.

## Some Facts.

Owens two of the best wells on Spindle Top, and room enough for a dozen more wells.

Dividends are being paid from actual sale of oil.

May, June, July and August dividends aggregating 11½ per cent have been paid.

The 3 per cent dividend, payable August 15 to all stockholders of record August 10, was paid promptly on time.

A dividend of 3 per cent payable September 15 to all stockholders of record September 1, 1902, has been declared.

This company is paying monthly dividends at the rate of 36 per cent per annum, and invites actual investors to the Beaumont oil field. Our proposition exceeds our representations and we are not afraid to show it.

A contract has been let for the construction of one of the largest tanks in the field for the storage of a large quantity of oil, worth more than the entire capital stock of the company.

Besides owning enough land on Spindle Top for fourteen wells, this company has land in the Henrietta, Damon Mound, Louisiana, Sour Lake and Saratoga oil fields. All points where oil has been found or indications good are completely covered. No other company of like capitalization presents such an array of valuable holdings.

There is no danger of the supply of oil giving out under Spindle Top; if there was capitalists would not be investing their millions in refineries.

Illuminating and lubricating oils made from Beaumont oil are superior to those made from Ohio and Pennsylvania oil, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The price of oil has increased tenfold and will soon be worth as much as oil in Eastern fields.

## OUR RED-LETTER OFFER.

Any person, town or corporation desiring to buy as much or more than \$500 worth of M. K. & T. Oil Co.'s stock may deposit such money in their local bank, to be held by such bank pending a trip of one of their number to Galveston and Beaumont to personally inspect the oil field, the M. K. & T. Oil Co. and its property, and, upon the company being notified by such bank of such deposit, we will forward to the person selected free transportation to Galveston and Beaumont and return, and if upon thorough investigation the representations made by us are found to be true, such investment is to be made; otherwise all money is to be returned by the bank to the parties depositing same.

## A RED-LETTER MAN'S INDORSEMENT.

BEAUMONT, Texas, August 11, 1902.

Gentlemen—This day I have seen the oil fields on Spindle Top and have especially examined your holdings and find that you have two of the best wells in the field and in the very best part of Spindle Top, and that they are already connected to the pipe lines. I have also made the acquaintance of the management of this company and am more than pleased with everything connected with it and I heartily recommend it to anyone contemplating buying oil stock in any company. Yours truly,

A. L. PALMER, of Wellman, Iowa.

For the purpose of constructing large tankage for the storing of great quantities of oil, which puts above ground an asset worth more than the entire capital stock of the Company, a limited amount of stock is offered the public at

## 10 CENTS PER SHARE.

This stock will not be on the market long at this figure, but will be advanced and fully maintained by the dividends paid. No less than \$5.00 worth of stock sold. Remit by postoffice or express money order, draft or check.

For further particulars, prospectus, stock, etc., apply at a address,

D. D. LANCASTER, Suite 14 Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., or

M., K. & T. OIL CO., TRUST BUILDING, GALVESTON, TEX.

## Some Facts.

Owens two of the best wells on Spindle Top, and room enough for a dozen more wells.

Dividends are being paid from actual sale of oil.

May, June, July and August dividends aggregating 11½ per cent have been paid.

The 3 per cent dividend, payable August 15 to all stockholders of record August 10, was paid promptly on time.

A dividend of 3 per cent payable September 15 to all stockholders of record September 1, 1902, has been declared.

This company is paying monthly dividends at the rate of 36 per cent per annum, and invites actual investors to the Beaumont oil field. Our proposition exceeds our representations and we are not afraid to show it.

A contract has been let for the construction of one of the largest tanks in the field for the storage of a large quantity of oil, worth more than the entire capital stock of the company.

Besides owning enough land on Spindle Top for fourteen wells, this company has land in the Henrietta, Damon Mound, Louisiana, Sour Lake and Saratoga oil fields. All points where oil has been found or indications good are completely covered. No other company of like capitalization presents such an array of valuable holdings.

There is no danger of the supply of oil giving out under Spindle Top; if there was capitalists would not be investing their millions in refineries.

Illuminating and lubricating oils made from Beaumont oil are superior to those made from Ohio and Pennsylvania oil, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The price of oil has increased tenfold and will soon be worth as much as oil in Eastern fields.

## OUR RED-LETTER OFFER.

Any person, town or corporation desiring to buy as much or more than \$500 worth of M. K. & T. Oil Co.'s stock may deposit such money in their local bank, to be held by such bank pending a trip of one of their number to Galveston and Beaumont to personally inspect the oil field, the M. K. & T. Oil Co. and its property, and, upon the company being notified by such bank of such deposit, we will forward to the person selected free transportation to Galveston and Beaumont and return, and if upon thorough investigation the representations made by us are found to be true, such investment is to be made; otherwise all money is to be returned by the bank to the parties depositing same.

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M., K. & T. OIL CO., TRUST BUILDING, GALVESTON, TEX.

# TO CONTROL WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION

\$35.00 EARNED FOR EVERY 25 CENTS INVESTED.

## PATENTED INVENTION.

PROFITS PROVED

The Greatest and Safest Investment Ever Offered to the Public. Absolute Control of America's Inexhaustible Oil Production Assured.

## MONEY FOR YOU

In Oil to Burn.

## MONEY FOR YOU

In Oil for Transportation.

## MONEY FOR YOU

In Our Stock, Which Controls Both.

YOU may earn \$35 for 25 cents for each share you buy in this company. \$100,000,000 of oil at a net profit to this company of 60 cents per barrel, or \$60,000,000.00 PER TRIP. THIS ESTIMATE IS BASED UPON PRESENT PRICES.

With a single making each oil one trip and a half per month we would EARN IN ONE YEAR \$10,000,000.

## THE MOST VALUABLE ASSET IN THE WORLD TODAY.

A Tubular Steamship will carry each trip 75,000 barrels of oil at a net profit to this company of 60 cents per barrel, or \$60,000,000.00 PER TRIP. THIS ESTIMATE IS BASED UPON PRESENT PRICES.

With a single making each oil one trip and a half per month we would EARN IN ONE YEAR \$10,000,000.

## OR OVER NINE HUNDRED PER CENT ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK

OF \$1,000,000.

If this company were owned by a trust it would be capitalized at \$100,000,000 at least, and it is owing to our small capitalization that we make such large profits for our shareholders. Thus it is a simple matter for the public to see what the enormous earning capacity of a larger stock of tubular steamships would be, carrying oil throughout the world, as ten vessels will hardly supply New York City.

## CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.

Organized under the laws of the State of NEW JERSEY.

Divided Into 4,000,000 Shares.

Shares 25 Cents Each.

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

All applications for stock must be accompanied by cash check or money order payable to the order of MARCUS AUERHACH, Secretary-Treasurer, Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, Canada.

## THE CANADIAN TUBULAR STEAMSHIP OIL TRANSPORTATION CO.



# NEW FIREARMS A BATTLE-WEAPON

IT HAS NEITHER SMOKE, FLASH  
NOR NOISE.

MAY BRING UNIVERSAL PEACE

Converts Gunpowder Into a Motive  
Force Without Diminishing Its  
Force and Effect.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Col. Humbert, a French artillery officer of considerable technical knowledge and a brilliant inventor, has announced that he has invented a practical apparatus which, applied to firearms, large and small, from the huge cannon down to the light pistol, can suppress not only all trace of smoke, but the flash and the report as well. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of such a discovery, which, as the brilliant inventor points out, may have the effect of making the use of the firearm a happy reality. The question of the invention of a practical and general interest that I cannot do better than reproduce Col. Humbert's explanation of his wonderful invention in his own words.

## The Invention

It is a remarkable book, "The Armed Nation," Von der Goltz, who is now a general commanding an army corps, after having said that the rapidity of infantry would not in all likelihood modify the theoretical character of the fight, thus expressing his opinion that the change of the place where a force which will produce powder in the hands of the soldier, instead of in the hands of the gun, will tend to replace it has not been found. If a motor power acting on projectiles without any report and without smoke, but yet producing the same result, were discovered, the mode of fighting would certainly be upset by it to such an extent that it is impossible for us to form a precise idea of it at present.

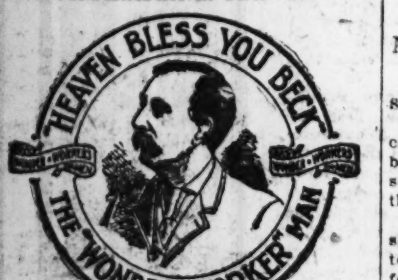
I have not found, nor even sought, a motor force acting on projectiles without report and without smoke. My discovery is more important, however, because the explosive powder which has been known for centuries, and which consequently no longer exposed to dangerous surprises, into a motor power, giving impulse to projectiles from rifles and cannons without report, without smoke, without flash and without recoil, and all this without diminishing its force and its effect.

It is not only the mode of fighting which will be upset, to employ Von der Goltz's expression, but even, and to a great extent, the manner of carrying on war. During the last few years I have been trying to find the means of suppressing the flash, the noise and the smoke of firearms. After very many experiments I have succeeded in constructing an apparatus which applied to the gun at the moment when it wanted to discharge, produced the flash, the sound and the smoke, even of black gunpowder. There is no longer any displacement of the air at the muzzle of the gun. My apparatus is of simple make, of easy and quick adjustment, and is inexpensive. It works thoroughly well. It is very strong, and does not require any previous instruction for its use. It can be moved about, and can be applied to the arm when it is in the hands of the soldier. It can be at once used for pistols, rifles and machine-guns. Its construction for big guns presents no difficulties. The methods of war in the 30th century and the mode of fighting will differ radically from those of the 20th century. Perhaps, also, universal peace will one day, thanks to my invention, cease to be a pretty dream and will become a reality.

# Weak Men

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of  
Weak Men Who Have Been Hounded  
and Defrauded by the Infamous  
Rascals Who Disgrace the  
Medicine Business.

My Dear Brothers—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by work, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that my "Wonder-Workers" fail to cure quickly and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world. It simply used in hours at your own home, and does three times as fast. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I like you, lacked vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I say in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cures himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Variococcal.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and O. D. fraud in the medicine business. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and they challenge all of these poison distributors to thoroughly test and test my cures of villany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any doubts, I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every drop of strength, every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring you to a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and they challenge all of these poison distributors to thoroughly test and test my cures of villany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any doubts, I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every drop of strength, every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring you to a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor.

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Because of the wonderful cures of "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 437 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 Main St., where I have the largest business building in Springfield, Ill., in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers" medicine, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish my name and address in Springfield, Ill., I fall to do exactly as I agree with any of my readers. The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only 50c per bottle, always with order, by cash or by express at your expense. It will cost 50c to lift them from express office. If you are unable to pay cash, and please, I send them by mail prepaid, thus giving you ten cents. If you have any doubts, you can write to any Commercial Agency, National Bank of this city, the bank of which is Geo. S. Beck, 44 and 46 Main St., Springfield, Ill., or to any of your friends in Springfield, Ill.

Geo. S. Beck, 44 and 46 Main St., Springfield, Ill.

# HUSBAND IS CRUEL, SO WIFE SHOT HIM

PARIS COURT SUMS UP REASONS  
FOR DIVORCE.

BOTH ASKED FOR A DECREE

French Judge Grants a Decree, After a  
Most Singular Review of the  
Circumstances.

(Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.)  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—In granting a divorce asked for by both, a Paris engineer and his wife, the judge of the Fourth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal summed up his reasons for issuing a decree thus:  
"Considering that it has been proved that Mme. G. has fired two shots from a revolver upon her husband while he slept, and that she has admitted the facts in law."  
"Considering that Mme. G. has been prosecuted at the Court of Assizes for an attempt to murder and acquitted by a jury of the Seine."  
"Considering that at the trial it was proved that she had been driven to fire upon her husband by the bad treatment she had received."  
"Considering that Mme. G. was wrong not to have recourse to it after the failure of a reconciliation."  
"Considering that the request of G. is justified by the criminal violence of which he was the object."  
"Considering that it was proved at the Court of Assizes that Mme. G. was informed of the crime by her husband."  
"Considering that it is impossible to see in these maneuvers, no matter how far they were carried in order to deceive the husband as to her real intentions, a wish to return to conjugal life."  
"For the above reasons, the tribunal pronounces the divorce asked for by both husband and wife, and directs that the father can demand that the child be placed at the expense of the mother, to live with him in Egypt every year during three months of the winter."

# GLADYS DEACON RECEIVES GIFT FROM THE KAISER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

King Edward. At the suggestion of the Kaiser, who wished his son to see something of English country life, the prince visited at Blenheim palace, where Miss Deacon, who is one of the dearest friends of the Duchess of Marlborough, was also a guest. She is a very beautiful girl, with wonderfully fine shoulders and neck, and an air of great distinction. No American girl has won more pronounced social success abroad than she.

The Paris newspapers declare that the crown prince of Germany fell in love with the American girl at first sight and that he paid her the most devoted court, dancing with her constantly and being with her every moment possible. He delayed his visit much longer than he intended, and departed only when he was summarily ordered home by his father.

"The French diplomat," says that before he left Blenheim the royal youth declared his love for Miss Deacon and asked her to plight troth with him. He gave her a diamond ring, which that had been given him by his mother, pledging himself that he would make her his wife in the face of the universe.

He wrote to her constantly after his departure and managed to see her on the continent. His unexplained absence and his sudden anxiety for certain places that never before interested him, his demeanor and the absence of the ring aroused the suspicions of the Kaiser who questioned his son.

The diplomat-author in Le Matin says the youth of 20 told the Emperor the plain truth, having inherited much of his father's courage and force of character. The Kaiser tried to reason with his son and could not move him. Then he commanded and the son refused to obey. He clung to his determination to marry the young American beauty.

When the duties entailed by his rank and position were emphasized he declared that he was willing to sacrifice wealth, rank and

# THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN EUROPE

Miss Deacon Has Won the Distinction and Is Regarded as a Patrician  
From Top to Toe.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Miss Gladys Deacon is in her 21st year. She is conceded to be the most beautiful girl in the very smart set of Paris and London and she merits this distinction.

She is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, very slight and willowy. She is patrician from top to toe, of delicate bones, with small feet and hands, tiny wrists and ankles and slender throat, all the fine points physically that are the marks of the woman of rank. Curiously enough, this young American, who, by the way, is very proud of her country and never fails to declare her nationality and to boast of it when a possible occasion offers, speaks English with the very slight foreign accent. She cannot master the English "r" apparently. She is so intensely American in all her views that her most intimate friends do not dare suggest her management of English language is not absolutely perfect.

Miss Deacon's mother has been for several years known as Mrs. Baldwin, the court having granted her permission to resume her maiden name at the time of her divorce following the terrible tragedy at Cannes.

Mrs. Baldwin is the most beautiful woman of her age in Europe today, and is considered to be so. She was long considered the most lovely young woman of the great French capital. She was married when she was only 17, and Gladys was born a year after. So that today Mrs. Baldwin is under 40. The Duchess of Marlborough and Miss Deacon are very intimate friends. They represent two obviously different types of beauty, and no more charming picture can be seen than these two American girls make when they are together—the Duchess of Marlborough tall, slender, with her heavy black hair and almost oriental type of beauty, and the fair blonde loveliness of Miss Deacon.

All the Deacon children speak English, French, German and Italian with equal facility.

The father died in an insane asylum. He killed M. Abelle, whom he found in his wife's apartment. Mrs. Deacon fell on her knees before her husband, begging for mercy. He said to her:

"I have a good mind to kill you as I have killed that dog, but killing is too good for you."

# THE LAST TREE ON THE BATTLE FIELD

BIGGEST TREE IN WESTERN  
KENTUCKY CUT DOWN.

INDIANS FOUGHT UNDER IT

Jeff Davis' Father Is Said by Tradition  
to Have Participated in the Last  
Battle There.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—In the Illinois Central yards in this city the remains of one of the largest forest giants ever grown in this section. It was cut on the farm of Mr. W. H. Joep, near Fairview, and is nearly large enough to be a mate to the giants of California.

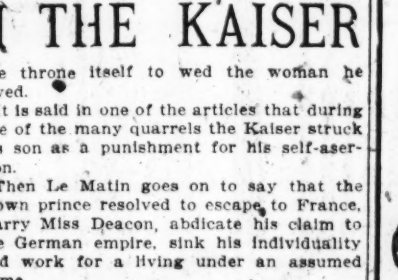
It measured seven and one-half feet in diameter at the base, and the bark ranged from three to five inches in thickness. The land on which this tree grew was purchased by Gen. Thomas S. Joep, who, when he died, just before the breaking of the civil war, was next in rank to Gen. Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the Federal forces. Gen. Joep bought a tract of the land, numbering 250 acres, paying \$500 for it. This tract was covered at that time with a forest of yellow poplar, walnut and sugar maple, so dense that it was almost dark under their branches. These have all been cut away now, and this was the last one which had been preserved as a relic of the days when they grew in all their majesty, but it was found that for some reason the tree was dying, and so it was cut down. The heart was found to be entirely gone for a distance of about 15 feet, and this was not saved.

Tradition has it that numerous Indian battles occurred in this forest under an arm of delicious drinking water which runs through it. This seems to be the fact, as the number of Indian graves and arrow points, besides other relics, which can be picked up all around.

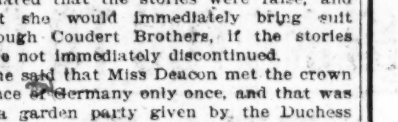
Mr. Joep sold part of the tree to Meier & Stors of Evansville, Ind., for \$225.30, and has left three large cuts, which would run the total amount up to about \$250. It will require two of the largest flat cars to transport the logs to Evansville.

# Lawn Mowers

The grass will need cutting many times before the summer is over. Note how much you can save on a mower.



HIGHEST GRADE MOWERS—  
Were \$10.00 \$11.00 \$12.50 \$13.50  
Now \$6.25 \$6.75 \$7.25 \$7.75  
GOOD QUALITY MOWERS—  
Were \$6.50 \$7.00 \$7.50 \$8.00  
Now \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50  
MEDIUM GRADE MOWERS—  
Were \$2.75 \$3.25 \$3.75 \$4.25  
each.  
GRASS CATCHERS—  
Were \$6.75 \$7.25 and \$7.75  
Now \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 and \$5.50  
Lawn Mower Grinding Paste, was 25c, now 15c.  
Lawn Mower Lubricator, was 25c, now 15c.  
GRASS HOOKS—  
Were 25c 40c and 50c  
Now 10c 25c and 30c  
GRASS SHEARS—  
Were 25c and 30c—Now 15c and 25c.  
PRUNING SHEARS—  
Were 35c 50c and \$1.25  
Now 25c 35c and 75c  
SCYTHES STONES—Were 10c, now 5c.



# Garden Hose

50 feet of hose with couplings and fine spray nozzle.  
Formerly \$9.00 \$7.50 \$6.00 \$4.50  
Now \$7.00 \$6.25 \$5.00 \$4.00

# Hose Reels

Were 75c \$1.75 and \$5.50  
Now 50c \$1.25 and \$4.50

Read our advertisement  
in today's Globe-Democrat  
for bargains in Refrigerators.

# Hardware Store

(1st Floor)

# High-Grade Tools

AT 1/2 Price.

As a result of an accident a recent shipment of high-grade carpenter's and other tools sustained slight damage by water. Instead of returning them to factory to be refinished we have decided to sell them at prices averaging about one-half regular price.

They will be ready for sale at opening of store Monday.

Hand Saws, regular price \$1.50, for 80c.  
Hand Saws, regular price \$1.00, for 50c.  
Hatchets, regular price 85c, for 50c.  
Hatchets, regular price 60c, for 30c.  
Drawing Knives, regular price \$1.00, for 60c.  
Hammers, regular price 85c, for 50c.  
Trowels, regular price 85c, for 50c.  
Butcher Saws, regular price 85c, for 50c.  
Butcher Cleavers, regular price \$1.25, for 80c.  
Butcher Cleavers, regular price \$1.50, for \$1.00.  
Paddocks, 3 tumbler, regular price 25c, for 10c.  
Hinge Hacks, regular price 10c, for 5c.  
Drawer Pulls, 10c to 50c per pair.

# Leather Belts

In Seal, Walrus and Carved Leather—were 75c to \$2.00; choice 50c and 75c.

# Men's Belts

Calf, seal and pigskin, with brass or nickel-plated buckles—were 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75; choice 50c.

# Wire Cloth

Green or black wire cloth 1c per square foot.

# and Poultry Netting

Galvanized Wire Cloth 2c per square foot.

# Poultry Netting

100 square feet for 50c.

We make these prices to close out the entire stock for this season.

# Ice Cream Freezers.

Size 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 qts.  
Were \$1.50 \$1.85 \$2.25 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00  
Now \$1.25 \$1.40 \$1.70 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.25 \$4.00

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

# CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

Established 1867. Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Pres.

College Building, 202 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The largest and most complete College of Music and Dramatic Art in America.

The Chicago Musical College Building is the finest structure in existence devoted exclusively to an institution of its kind. The system of instruction and arrangement of courses represent the result of thirty-five years' experience.

The faculty is the strongest ever assembled in any college of musical learning and numbers fifty-five members.

# School of Acting, ELOCUTION, MUSIC School of Opera, Modern Languages.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, William Castle, Rudolph Ganz, Felix Borowski.

Dr. Louis Falk, Bernhard Listemann, Hermann Devries, Edmund Vergnet, Hans von Schiller, S. E. Jacobson, Mart Conway, Director School of Acting.

• Famous Voca over the world-famous tenor, who created the leading tenor role in Saint Sacre's Samson and Delilah and Massenet's Hérodiade, for the past five years instructor of voice in the National Conservatory of Paris by appointment of the French Government, has been added to the college faculty.

97th SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8.

New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The Continental National Bank located at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is offering for sale all its real estate and other property of said association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for settlement.

July 27, 1902. A. LEWIS, Cashier.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

# BENTON COLLEGE OF LAW

of St. Louis, Mo., northeast corner Grand and Franklin aves. School opens Sept. 15. Students may enter at any time. A full course of study in three years' course leading to a degree in law. The college is located in the heart of the city. For catalogue address George L.

# Simmons Hardware Co

Broadway & St. Charles

# Bargains in

# Summer Goods.

Large as this store is, it is a difficult problem at all times to find room to effectively display our immense stocks and we cannot afford space to carry any goods from one season to another.

Half of the Summer is yet before us, but Fall and Winter Goods must soon be arranged for, and therefore beginning Monday we will sell distinctively summer goods at such greatly reduced prices as will result in quickly reducing stocks to a minimum.

Read this advertisement thoroughly and if you need or can use any article mentioned, note how much can be saved by buying now.

# Cutlery Store

(1st Floor)

# BARGAINS IN BELTS.

Season 1/2 Gone—Belts 1/2 Price.

# Ladies' Belts

Royal Silk Belts, with oxidized front and back buckles to match, were \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00; now 75c and \$1.00.

# Royal Extension Belts

finest quality Silk Moire, with oxidized front and back buckles of artistic design—a piece of elastic under the back buckle insures comfort to wearer. They conform to the figure and give pointed effect in front—were \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.00; choice \$1.50.

# Leather Belts

In Seal, Walrus and Carved Leather—were 75c to \$2.00; choice 50c and 75c.

# Men's Belts

Calf, seal and pigskin, with brass or nickel-plated buckles—were 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75; choice 50c.

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Green or black wire cloth 1c per square foot.

# and Poultry Netting

Galvanized Wire Cloth 2c per square foot.

# Poultry Netting

100 square feet for 50c.

We make these prices to close out the entire stock for this season.

# Ice Cream Lectures

Will be given twice daily during this week and the excellence of the "Wonder" freezer demonstrated.

The menu will be varied and very interesting. Attend as many lectures as you can.

10 to 12 A. M.—Housefurnishing Store—2 to 4 P. M.

# MENU.

(Cut out for reference.)

MONDAY. Blague Ice Cream.

TUESDAY. Ginger Sherbet.

WEDNESDAY. Almond Ice Cream.

THURSDAY. Prozen Pudding.

FRIDAY. Pistachio Ice Cream.

SATURDAY. Coffee Ice Cream.

P. M. Tutti-Frutti Ice Cream.

Nesselrode Pudding.

# Ice Cream Freezers.

Size 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 qts.  
Were \$1.50 \$1.85 \$2.25 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00  
Now \$1.25 \$1.40 \$1.70 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.25 \$4.00

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

# CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

Established 1867. Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Pres.

College Building, 202 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The largest and most complete College of Music and Dramatic Art in America.

The Chicago Musical College Building is the finest structure in existence devoted exclusively to an institution of its kind. The system of instruction and arrangement of courses represent the result of thirty-five years' experience.

The faculty is the strongest ever assembled in any college of musical learning and numbers fifty-five members.

# School of Acting, ELOCUTION, MUSIC School of Opera, Modern Languages.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, William Castle, Rudolph Ganz, Felix Borowski.

Dr. Louis Falk, Bernhard Listemann, Hermann Devries, Edmund Vergnet, Hans von Schiller, S. E. Jacobson, Mart Conway, Director School of Acting.

• Famous Voca over the world-famous tenor, who created the leading tenor role in Saint Sacre's Samson and Delilah and Massenet's Hérodiade, for the past five years instructor of voice in the National Conservatory of Paris by appointment of the French Government, has been added to the college faculty.

97th SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8.

New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The Continental National Bank located at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is offering for sale all its real estate and other property of said association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for settlement.

July 27, 1902. A. LEWIS, Cashier.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

# BENTON COLLEGE OF LAW

of St. Louis, Mo., northeast corner Grand and Franklin aves. School opens Sept. 15. Students may enter at any time. A full course of study in three years' course leading to a degree in law. The college is located in the heart of the city. For catalogue address George L.

Read our advertisement  
in today's Globe-Democrat  
for bargains in Go-Carts.

# China Store

(3d Floor)

# Summer Things

IN

# China and Glassware

AT

# Bargain Prices.

# Watermelon Sets

English semi-porcelain, 10-inch dish and 12 10-in. plates, articles 11 decorated in deep blues, reds and greens, worth \$8.00, for \$



## NEW UTILITIES FOR TELEPHONE

Popular Uses to Which It May  
Be Put.

NEW IDEAS IN PHILADELPHIA

"EXCHANGE" WILL DO A WHOLE  
LOT OF THINGS.

Wakes Up Patrons, Sets Watches, and  
Will Put in an Information  
Bureau and Burglar and  
Fire Alarm.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Philadelphia's new independent telephone company, not satisfied with being an alarm clock and a watch regulator for its subscribers, proposes to assume the duties of a general information bureau and to serve also as a burglar and fire alarm concern. The latest directory of the company, dated July, contained this announcement:

"Parties wanting to be called during the night or at certain times in the morning will be accommodated if instructions be left with the chief operator."

There is very little red tape about the system. Brown, for instance, has a telephone in his home. He is called from his room. He is compelled to get up at 6 o'clock to catch the train. The night before he calls up central "Hello, central," he says, "give me the chief operator." Hello, is this the chief operator? This man is Main 522. I'm Brown, John Brown, and I want a call at 6 o'clock sharp."

"All right," Mr. Brown says to the chief operator. Then she makes out two slips, one of which she gives to one of the telephone girls. The other she keeps herself. Each is inscribed in this manner: No. 522. Name, Mr. John Brown. Time 6 a. m."

How the Girl  
Calls a Sleeper.

These slips are arranged before the telephone girls and the chief operator in chronological order, the earliest call on top. Before each girl and before the chief operator is a small clock regulated by a large clock in the general manager's office which, in turn, is operated by electricity from Washington.

When 6 o'clock comes the chief operator sees the slip before her. She calls up one of the girls at the other end of the telephone. "There is a call for Main 522 for 6 a. m.," she says.

"Calling it now," answers the girl. "The party must have been out late last night. He doesn't answer." At the other end of the line Brown is in bed half awake.

"That telephone," says Brown, and he turns over to try and take another wink. But it's no use. This alarm clock doesn't run down. It won't stop until Brown gets out of bed and answers it, and Brown can't trick himself into believing it's half an hour fast. Result: Brown gets up and shouts a sleepy "Hello" into the telephone.

"Hello," chirps the girl at the other end. "Is that Mr. John Brown? Yes? Well, you were rather hard to get up this morning. Call for tomorrow? No? Well, good-by. Regular users of this service say that a clear, wide-awake feminine voice in the early morning is as good for the nerves as a cold bath. And the telephone girls say that although the first "hello" of a sleepy subscriber has an ominous growl to it, he generally remembers that he is talking to a woman who is doing him a service and that his good-by is usually cheerful.

Odd Requests

Are Complied With

Some of the regulars make odd requests. Last week one of them called up to ask a special favor. He was very forgetful, he explained, and he had written that night a letter which, it was important that he should mail the next morning. He had no stamps in the house, and he was going to get them. Would the operator be so kind as to remind him when she called him the next morning to get the stamps and mail the letter?

It was not exactly in the line of duty, but the operator consented. And that night she was thanked profusely. Duties in this line are not expected, however, to become permanent features of the service. The telephone company does not intend to take the place of that old-fashioned standby, the string on the finger.

As a watch regulator, the telephone company numbers 10 patrons to one alarm clock customer. As has already been said, there is a clock regulated from Washington in front of each telephone girl. The large hands of the clocks move every second so that at the moment of the jump of the hand forward the time can be told to the dot. A pilot clock beside the big electric clock in the general manager's office shows at a glance whether the clocks in front of the operators are running correctly.

When a subscriber calls up by telephone to set his watch, the girl first tells him that it is so many minutes past the hour. She then tells him to hold his watch until she gives the word. Just as the big hand of the clock in front of her moves forward she gives the word and the subscriber has Washington time.

Will Start

Information Bureau.

The information bureau will be the next department to be started. Forty trunk lines will be connected with a board before which a young man will sit. At his side will be a clerk with a case full of time tables and books of reference.

The subscriber may want to know at what time the next train leaves for New York, Atlantic City or Kalamazoo, or whether it is going west. Just as the big hand of the clock in front of her moves forward she gives the word and the subscriber has Washington time.

Instead of sending an office boy with a human inclination to loaf to find when the South American mail comes at the post-office, the subscriber will use the telephone. Instead of waiting for the afternoon newspaper to give him the weather bureau's forecast, he will call up the information bureau of the company. And if he has a dictionary handy and he is undecided how to spell pythia or what a megatherium is he can find out in half a minute.

Right Man

Hard to Find.

The only thing which is holding back the starting of the information bureau is the inability of the officials to get the right young man for the place. "It is hard enough to find telephone girls who will say 'madam' instead of 'lady' when addressing a woman," said the assistant general manager, "and it is harder still to prevent them from degenerating from 'madam' into plain 'ma'am.' We must offer the special inducements of a reading room, lunchroom and hospital service besides fair wages and hours to attract the class of girls we want. But to get that paragon of politeness, celebrity, accuracy and above all common sense that we need for the head of the information bureau is as hard as finding a needle in a haystack."

The burglar and fire alarm additions to the service will be the last made. The instrument to be used is called the phonolarm, and looks like nothing more than a first cousin of a telephone receiver. It is placed in an iron box and stored away in some far part of the cellar of the subscriber's home.

Then it is connected with the subscriber's line and with the electrically operated burglar or fire detectors. If a window or a door in a house thus protected from thieves is opened a circuit is made, just as when a subscriber takes the telephone receiver off the hook.

Phonolarm

Gives the Signal.

The telephone girl it seems like a regular and it is only when she makes the



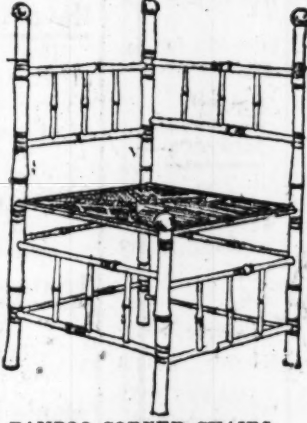
## ANOTHER WEEK OF PRICE-CUTTING!

We are forced to put prices on a profitless plane in order to hurry away the thousands of dollars' worth of seasonable odds and ends remaining with us; to reduce our stock to a minimum before the arrival of our new fall goods there has been a pruning of prices unequalled in the history of furniture selling. We have reached the climax of bargain-giving, the extreme point of price-cutting, and offer the most amazing collection of money-saving opportunities ever offered by this or any other St. Louis house. BARGAINS THAT WILL PLEASE THE MOST CRITICAL AND EXACTING BARGAIN-HUNTERS.

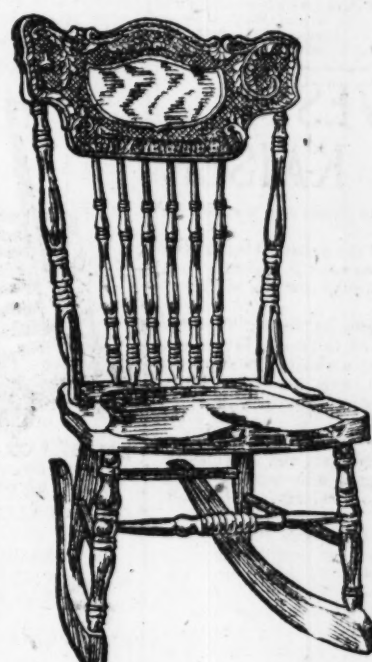


**\$13.50 for This \$21.00  
China Closet.**

Thirty-five other styles reduced in equal proportion. The clearance must and shall be complete. A greater money-saving opportunity has never been put before the St. Louis public. Besides this \$21.00 China Closet for \$13.50 we offer our \$30.00 ones for \$18.75—our \$35.00 ones for \$23.00—our \$45.00 ones for \$29.50, and so on through the entire line. You'll appreciate the variety; there's no doubt on that question. Your dollar in either cash or promise to pay will have greater force here than the like amount ever had before.



**BAMBOO CORNER CHAIRS.**  
40 of these Bamboo Corner Chairs, substantialy constructed, supported top and base, close woven, finely rest, suitable for Parlor, well worth \$1.50, will be placed on tomorrow morning for..... **79c**



**ROCKER, 79c.**

The greatest bargain ever offered. Not a dealer in the land could afford to offer such a strongly made oak finished rocker for less than \$2.00. We've 750 of them. They may last through the week, but if you need one of them take our advice and come early..... **79c**



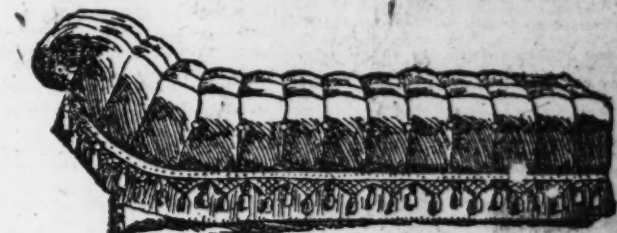
**Dressing Table, \$12.50**  
It's worth \$18.00. Made of quarter sawed oak and mounted with a pattern-shaped French plate mirror. Besides this style we've \$20.00 ones for \$14.50, \$25.00 ones for \$18.50 and equal value through the line.

**\$6.50 for This \$10.00  
Chiffonier.**

The above price for the Chiffonier illustrated speaks volumes from a bargain-getting standpoint. We've a few lower and a great many higher priced ones that will be sacrificed. The question is, can you be tempted into buying a Chiffonier? If so, we've an entire floor full of as fine ones as ever remained over from a successful season's sale for your inspection. If you look you'll buy; take our word for it.



**\$4.25 for This \$6.50 Couch.**



Amazing reductions in our Couch Department. You'll positively doubt our earnestness when comparing former to present prices. Besides the Couch illustrated above we offer our \$10.00 Couches for \$6.50—our \$15.00 Couches for \$9.00—our \$20.00 Couches for \$13.50—and your unserved choice of our Genuine Leather-Covered Couches, with full biscuit-tufted tops and guaranteed spring bodies, is offered to you at \$3.50 per cent off their original prices. By all means investigate.



**OAK CHAIRS, 59c.**  
Chair buyers will find here a collection of money-saving bargains. The chair here illustrated is made of select oak, has a high back and close-woven cane seat, well worth \$1.25. Clearing Sale Price, **59c**

## THESE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES DO NOT CONFINE YOU TO CASH—YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD!



**\$18.00  
Sideboard,  
\$12.50.**

The clearance sale in our Sideboard Department affords an exceptional money-saving opportunity. We've a Sideboard for \$6.50 that ordinary conditions would not place in your hands for less than \$12.50. We've a \$24 Sideboard that you are welcome to for \$18.75, and you can have your choice of four \$40, \$45 and \$48 Sideboards for \$28.00. There are Buffet Boards included in the clearance, not many, but the reductions will be pleasing to those interested. From \$3 to 50 per cent discount.



**\$7.98 for This  
\$14.00  
Bookcase.**

Could you suggest a more appropriate phrase than "Shocking Reductions" when connecting such extremely low prices with such extraordinary quality? The two words are much abused, but we know full well we are not doing justice to the values we offer by saying simply "Shocking Reductions." "Extraordinary" could be attached and then we doubt if it would give full force to the greatness of the bargain. Besides the style case quoted above, we've 40 other bookcases reduced in equal proportion.

**\$7.75 for This  
\$12.50  
Dresser.**

You cannot afford to miss the Clearance Sale in our Dresser Department. 102 styles that are stylish, well made in oak, mahogany and bird's-eye maple, offered at prices that will make competitors wince. We've 25 Dressers that formerly sold for \$25 that can be bought now for \$16.50. They're made of oak, with extra large mirrors of French plate glass. We've eight Dressers equally divided in oak and mahogany birch that formerly sold for \$33.50 that you are welcome to for \$21.00. The \$40, \$50 and \$60 Dressers have been proportionately reduced.



**This \$16.00  
Wardrobe for  
\$9.50.**

\$9.50 for a \$16 Wardrobe that is made of select and seasoned oak, richly-carved top, panel and spacious clothes compartment. A value that should appeal to all. Then we've a \$6.00 Wardrobe that you can have for \$3.95, a \$12.10 Wardrobe that's to be sold for \$7.75, and among the higher priced ones are to be found mirror-front Wardrobes, 50 qualities than an even \$25 can buy. As we wait to our store any day this week, the sooner the better, will put you in touch with the greatest collection of furniture bargains ever shown.



**\$3.98 for This \$6.50  
Extension Table.**

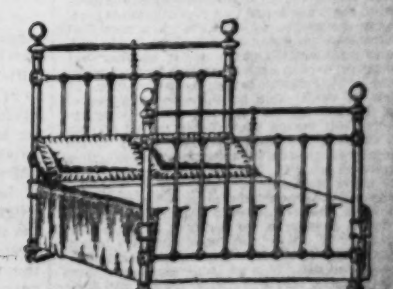


Would you stand idly by and see a neighbor or stranger take away from you the opportunity of a money-saving investment? We hardly think you would. But that is what you really would be doing were you to let this table-buying chance pass you by. Best this \$6 Table for \$3.98, \$10 Tables to sell you for \$5.50, \$15 ones for \$8.50, \$18 ones for \$10, and on through the line, even unto our very finest at the same percentage of discount.

# WALKER & CO.

**CASH OR CREDIT. S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts. CASH OR CREDIT.**

**\$4.50 for This \$7.00  
Iron Bed.**



If you are interested in beds of any kind you are positively interested in what we have to say. Our offerings exceed all previous efforts. For example: This exceedingly well-made Iron Bed, with lacquered brass rod on both head and foot-board, best tubing used. Perfect construction, an actual \$7.00 Iron Bed—until the \$7.00 price.

**\$4.50**  
NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED DURING THIS SALE.

connection that she finds the difference. Then all she gets as an answer to her "hello" is a curious buzzing sound which the phonolarm is making at the other end of the line. That sound tells the story at once and the telephone girl gets busy. If the alarm is from main 522 she calls

up police headquarters while the operator finds out who main 522 is. The latter looks in the book in which the subscribers' alarm service are entered. She finds under main 522 an entry like: First, police headquarters; second, main 4728, house of H. J. Dixon, 4728 Walnut street; third, M. L. Smithers, main 222.

So after police headquarters is told that there is a burglar in 4728 Walnut street, Mr. Smithers' neighbor, Mr. Dixon, is notified and then Mr. Smithers' brother is

told. Police headquarters notifies the precinct in which the supposed burglar is taking place and unless the thief is wiser the police have ten chances of catching him to one chance of his escaping. The burglar, if everything goes right, has no chance. He can't even call the telephone.

work before he enters because all the company's house connections are underground. It is practically the same with the fire alarm service. The phonolarm is connected with the automatic fire sprinkler or whatever device the user has chosen, and

And central hears the fire alarm instantly and can give it to the fire department in half a minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup  
Children's teething produces natural heat and



## Through the Keyhole.

Reading today's want is like looking through a keyhole into another world and seeing thousands of people, buying, selling, trading, bargaining, hiring and goodness knows what not—read the wants.

PART TWO.

## SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

AUGUST 17.

IN FIVE PARTS

Including Regular 4-page Colored Comic Weekly, a 12-page Magazine, Illustrated with Half-Tone and Line Cuts.

46—PAGES—46

BE SURE

Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

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### PART V.

Post-Dispatch Funny Side.

## A MAN MAY BET,

And a man may sweat  
And a man may puff and blow;  
But he can't get trade  
By sitting in the shade.  
Waiting for business to grow.

He must advertise  
In the Post-Dispatch.

Johnson and  
Miller will call.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

PAGES 1-10

## CAN YOU FURNISH ANY CLEW TO IDENTIFY THIS BABY WHO WAS HURLED FROM A FAST PASSENGER TRAIN IN A VALISE?

The Infant's Life Was Spared Under Conditions Which Indicate That Providence Had Willed He Should Not Die --- Farmer Heard a Feeble Cry and Thought It Was a Field Mouse.

### INCIDENT NOW A DEEP MYSTERY

William Helms, Who Lives Just North of the Bridge Across Big River, Irondale, Mo., Discovered the Child and Hurried With It to His Wife Who Nursed It Back to Life.

Can anyone furnish a clew to identify the baby whose death was attempted Thursday evening by its being thrown from a fast passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad two miles north of Irondale?

This train arrived at Union Station at 7:30 p. m. Thursday and the person who threw the baby from the train may be in St. Louis now.

Through the merciful interposition of Providence a boy child has been saved unto the world. Intended for a cruel and terrible death, the merest chance interposed not a moment too soon and it was rescued to live and find loving and honest protectors.

The incidents connected with the finding of this baby constituted a marvelous story of deep interest. The little one thus violently thrust under public notice is the center of a mystery which only publicity can solve.

A staff correspondent of the Post-Dispatch was sent to the scene of the story yesterday. The facts revealed by a thorough investigation are these:

Last Thursday evening Williams Helms, a farmer who lives just north of the bridge across Big River near Irondale, Mo., on the St. Louis and Arcadia branch of the Iron Mountain, was engaged in building a log barn not far from his home.

To finish the roof he needed a certain piece of timber which he knew to be on his premises near where the bridge crosses the river as it flows through his farm, and by means of which the railroad spans the stream.

To get this piece of timber he walked from his house to the edge of a deep rock cut which runs through the farm. Where the land is built up to the edge of the cut, a fence is built up to the edge of the cut. When he reached this point he paused, resting on the fence, for he saw crossing the bridge his friend and neighbor, Henry Ashbaugh.

While he was thus waiting he heard a sound that startled him. In describing it to a Post-Dispatch correspondent yesterday he said:

"I was watching Henry Ashbaugh come toward my place and as I thought he wanted to talk with me I waited for him. Then I heard a small, fine noise like mice make. I looked down at the ground expecting to see a mother field mouse in trouble, for the sound seemed to come from under my feet. But I could see no signs of mice and I looked up at the telegraph wires, thinking perhaps it was a bird. As my eyes fell to the ground again they swept the cut, on the edge of which I was standing, and on the other side I saw a small telescope valve.

"I looked at it for a minute or two, and then decided that it had been dropped from the train. I walked along the top of the cut, climbed down and retraced my steps to where the valve lay.

As I stooped to pick it up I heard the little, peeping noise again. It came from the valve, and I was so astonished that I let the valve fall and straightened up. But I was not afraid of a valve with a noise in it—I have seen hundreds of them on the battlefield.

"I picked up the valve and carried it to the top of the bank. There I opened it, and inside was a baby.

"As soon as I took the wrappings off its head I saw that it was black in the face. I thought it was dying, and ran as fast as I could to my house to place it under the care of my wife."

While William Helms was hurrying through the sweet potato field to his home his brain was busy trying to solve the mystery of the baby's presence in the rock cut, strapped into a small valise and swaddled in its own clothing until it could scarcely breathe.

That it had been thrown from a train he could not doubt. No. 4, which arrives in St. Louis at 7:30 p. m., had passed through the cut five minutes before he reached there in his search for the piece of timber. His wife and daughter had passed through the cut on their way home from a neighbor's house a few minutes before the train passed, and had made no mention of seeing the valise.

**MURDER WAS MEANT.**

That it had been the intention to murder the babe he had no doubt, and pity and indignation filled his heart.

The mouth of the rock cut is only a few feet from the north end of the bridge over Big River and the track is on the down grade. Trains leaving Irondale run over the bridge and through the cut at a high rate of speed. From appearances it had been the intention of the person who had endeavored to get rid of the baby to throw it into the river, but the speed of the train had caught him or her unprepared when the bridge was reached, so that instead of going into the water the valise was carried beyond and into the rock cut.

How it was buffeted there from one ragged, rocky precipitous to another, to rest finally close against the wall, the battered



appearance of the valise testified. In one side was a deep and ragged dent where it had struck the rocky wall, and one end was ripped open. It had been tossed along the wall of the cut for more than twenty feet, and how it ever escaped going under the wheels of the train is one of the mysteries of Providence.

When Mr. Helms arrived home he was breathless from his exertions, and could only lay the valise and its burden in his wife's arms. Being a mother, she grasped the situation at once, and released the baby from its predicament. The valise into which it was jammed is a small pasteboard affair covered with gray canvas, the telescoping parts fastened with leather straps. It is 14 inches long, six inches wide and five inches deep.

Into this the baby had been squeezed until there was not the fraction of an inch of space to spare. It was dressed in a little knit shirt, a long flannel skirt, and over all, a long skirt of dimity, while on its head was a lace cap. The long clothes were folded up over it and around it, and its head was covered tightly with a little knit shirt that completely shut out the air. The only thing in the valise with it was a spool of black cotton thread.

When Mrs. Helms unwrapped the babe from its mummy-like covering it was in a sensible, awake state. Occasionally it gave forth a faint little squeak that indicated pain. The right side of its head was greatly swollen, and there was a perceptible dent in the skull. Friday the swelling disappeared, and the dent filled out. Thursday night the neighbors having heard of the finding of the baby, hurried to the Helms house, partly out of curiosity and partly to be of service.

**LIFE DESPAIRED OF.**

That night the baby was very ill and none who saw it thought it would recover. It went from one spasm into another and the only sound it made was the little pitiful squeak. All night sympathetic women fixed hot cloths for it, and rubbed its head and its right arm which had been sprained at the elbow with soothing lotions and liniments.

Friday noon the baby opened its eyes and even essayed an infantile smile. Then it began to cry. It cried lustily all Friday afternoon and into Saturday. It proved to the satisfaction of all that there it had been nearly suffocated in the valise, and had had its head dented in, and had been tossed about like a boat in a maelstrom, its lungs were all right at all events. It is an exceedingly pretty baby as babies four or five days old go, for that is the age attributed to it by a committee of mothers, who washed and dressed it soon after it was found. Its eyes are dark blue and Mrs. Helms is of the opinion that they will grow darker with age. Its well-shaped oval head is covered with fine black hair. Its mouth is small and beautifully curved and of a refined mold. Although it is a small baby, it is beautifully proportioned, with a fine chest and a strong, well-formed back. It has the appearance of being the offspring of good looking parents, with more than an ordinary trace of refinement.

**WEIGHS SIX POUNDS.**

Saturday morning Farmer Helms weighed the baby in the presence of the Post-Dispatch staff correspondent. With at least two pounds of clothes on it it weighed eight pounds at eight pounds. The beauty of the baby, for it is as delicate as a bit of tinted ivory, immediately appealed to all the women in the neighborhood.

Every one of them coveted it, and wanted to take it off the hands of the Helms family. Several of them agreed to adopt it legally. But to this Mrs. Helms and her little daughter, Annie, aged 14, would not agree. Annie protested that she would go out and work to support the infant if necessary. Mrs. Helms had been up Thursday and Friday nights with it in her lap feeding it from a bottle, soothing it and singing it to sleep, and she has become as attached to it almost as if it were her own child.

"I am sure it was our privilege to find him," said she. "For certainly the Lord intended him for some good purpose to save him from the hatred of his parents and a horrible death."

William Helms merely nods an acquiescence to the will of his women folks, but behind their backs he shakes his head doubtfully.

"Well, they will keep him if they wish," said he in an aside, "but I am an old man, 72 years and past; too old to raise another boy. I have raised two families and it is late to begin on a third. Not that I begrudge the poor little chap a home and my care and protection, but I fear I am too old to live to be of much use to him."

Then he added philosophically, "But a baby in a home is worth all the trouble he makes and so I guess we are the gainers after all."

**DAUGHTER LOVES IT.**

Annie, the daughter, is already the slave of the child, and is even now engaged in fashioning garments for it. Those that came with it, the flannel and dimity skirts and the tiny shirts that would scarce cover a man's hand will not last long. A feature about the clothes found with the baby is that they were all hand-sewed and very well made. The stitching was done with the most minute care and the material was as good as could be bought. Whoever made them had marked the skirts peculiarly with a succession of 10 little pyramids on each, done in black thread from the spool found in the valise. These were the only black stitches taken on the garments, which showed the tender solicitude of a loving mother in their fashioning.

That the baby is in good hands there can be no doubt. Mrs. Helms is of the motherly type, large hearted, tender and assiduous in the care of children. While Mr. Helms is by no means well off his small farm is well cultivated and he has plenty. His house is of the log cabin type of two rooms and an attic. In the main room is a large

## NEW JUSTICE IN HIS FARM HOME

Quiet Studious Life, But Mentally Progressive.

OPINIONS THAT ARE HIS OWN

WORKS AND READS AND DRIVES EVERY DAY

Laughs at Some of the Editorial Comments on His Appointment, and Suggests a Course of Reading for the Writers Thereof.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

BEVERLY FARMS, Mass., Aug. 16.—An hour with Oliver Wendell Holmes, the new associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, justifies the impression that he will form and write his own opinions, irrespective of the political policy of the government of which he is to be a part.

"Obviously it would be improper for me to discuss my views upon subjects I may be compelled to consider," said Justice Holmes, as he sat in a comfortable rocking chair on the wide, cool veranda of his summer home. "There is really nothing I can say for publication, beyond the fact that I shall accept the appointment and that the President was fully informed of my intention before the announcement of my appointment."

The new justice was very much interested in the comments made by the newspapers regarding his selection to succeed Justice Gray. He read several clippings shown to him with undisturbed amusement, commenting that many writers of editorial opinions did not appear to know what they were talking about. When the statements alleging incorrect views relating to public opinions were shown he gave a list of the opinions and articles in which such views were correctly set forth.

"I would suggest," he said, "that the editors who are supplying me with new doctrines should read these articles and opinions and then write about them. Some of them appear to labor under the impression that I am a self-appointed leader of a new school of socialism. I have nothing to say, of course, about those opinions themselves, only I would suggest that my critics and commentators read them first and write afterward."

**Does Not Look**

**His 61 Years.**

For a man who confesses that his sole diversion is work the new justice is unusually alert and active. He does not look the 61 years he admits. The mark of age is not yet in his face. His figure is tall and straight, his body long and slender, his shoulders narrow and slightly stooped. One thinks instinctively of the scholar when the keenly sensitive and intellectual face of the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the philosopher, is looked into.

One thinks, too, of Robert Louis Stevenson. There are the same high cheek bones, the same high, narrow brow, about which full strands of iron-gray hair tumble, the same sensitive mouth under the long silvery white mustache, the pointed, intellectual nose and small ears of generous fullness.

There is also the half-haunting, methodical speech of Stevenson, sometimes a half-drawn, the meaning of the words clearer than the words themselves.

The new justice was in lounging costume—a light gray suit, the coat a roomy sack. A thin string of gold chain constituted his ornament. Upon his feet were moccasins of cool green, vine creep up the veranda to the room, red-gold in the sun on the outside, dark green and deliciously cool inside.

There are many finer houses than his at Beverly Farms, viewed from the exterior, there are none more comfortable or roomy inside.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the philosopher, loved this picturesque house in which his life is passed. There is little pretense of luxury, but there is a soothing sense of restfulness and of ease about it. Cool green vines creep up the veranda to the room, red-gold in the sun on the outside, dark green and deliciously cool inside.

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## CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE IRON MOUNTAIN BABY?

Do you know of a baby five or six days' old who is missing?

Do you know of anyone in your locality who has a baby of that age that was taken away from home last Thursday?

Do you know anyone who made a flannel skirt for a baby marked with pyramid shaped stitches inside the bottom hem in black thread?

Did you see anyone board an Iron Mountain train at Irondale or South of that town Thursday with such a baby?

Do you know anyone who recently bought a small, cheap telescope 15 inches long by five inches deep by six inches wide?

The baby has fine black hair, dark blue eyes and weighs, clothed, eight pounds.

When found the baby was covered with heat rash.

The baby wore a lace cap, flannel skirt, dimity skirt and a knit shirt buttoned up the front.

In the telescope valise with baby were a knit shirt, a spool of black thread and a piece of white flannel a foot square with pink line along edge.

Any person possessing information which may lead to the identification of the baby is invited to communicate with the Post-Dispatch. If out of the city, telegraph at the expense of this paper.

Irondale or Bismarck, the next town south, is the general opinion in the neighborhood where he was found. There are several reasons to support this belief. It is generally believed that the baby was thrown from train No. 4, which is due to pass through Irondale at 4:40 o'clock p. m.

**WOULD BE DESTROYER SAFE.**

The identity of the person who attempted to destroy the life of the babe will not be an easy matter to establish. That it is some one who lives in the neighborhood of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5











**FOR SAVINGS DEPOSITORS.**  
**A \$100 INVESTMENT!**  
BOOKLET sent free to any address. Write for it.  
**THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT CO.,**  
150 Nassau St., N.Y.



## INCUBATOR BABY'S MOTHER IS DEAD

Infant Nourished in Metal Box Will Live.

YOUNG WIFE WAS BUT SIXTEEN

HER DEATH ENDED WEEK OF PAINFUL SUSPENSE.

Boy and Girl Were Born at the Children's Hospital, but the Boy's Life Only Lasted a Few Hours.

While her precious wee-baby lay tucked away in pillows at the St. Louis Children's Hospital enjoying all the care and comfort which ministering angels could bestow, Mrs. Pearl MacFarland, wife of Forest S. MacFarland, of 427 McPherson avenue, died yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Christian Hospital, 127 Finney avenue.

The tragedy stole into a wake of infantile happiness and came as the pathetic climax to a week of painful suspense.

Last Sunday Mrs. MacFarland gave birth to twins. One of them died within a few hours. The other, a tiny bit of humanity, has been matured in an incubator, each day gaining weight and strength, until now the physicians are certain Baby MacFarland will be saved to this world.

All the skill at the command of the physicians of the St. Louis Hospital has been exerted in the effort to preserve the life of this tender human mite.

Under the watchful eye of Miss Elizabeth Munn, in charge of the baby ward, the little flower has budded and blossomed forth into a beautiful petal, its tiny hands, its tiny feet, its tiny features, its atom-like self giving hope and encouragement as the days speed by.

To no child has a greater wealth of tenderness been contributed. Not alone Mrs. Munn, but the other good women who constitute the nurse's staff of the Children's Hospital have showered their devotion upon it, offered fervent prayers that it might be spared for the future ahead. Their efforts have been rewarded, their prayers answered.

Baby Lies in a Nickel-Plated Box.

The incubator which will be Baby MacFarland's home for some time to come has been frequently tried. It is an oblong box of nickel plate and glass. It rests on strong steel supports which keep it elevated about five feet from the floor.

At one side is a window, through which the baby is fed. This is about seven inches long and five inches wide. Directly below is a small pipe to which is attached a funnel. Through this funnel the air is admitted.

Directly above the incubator is another pipe and also a funnel at the end. This is the ventilator. On the opposite side is a small tank to which is attached a long tube. Through this tube gas heat is sent.

The tank heats the water beneath the incubator, thus creating a temperature, which is regulated by a small thermometer inside of the apparatus. The temperature ranges between 93 and 95 degrees.

The glass casing on all sides of the incubator affords plenty of light.

The floor of the incubator is softened with two or three pillows.

Baby MacFarland weighs just 8 pounds. At birth she weighed four. She measures around the waist two and one-half inches. Her height is 18 inches. Her hands are less than an inch in diameter.

Now and Then a Cry Is Heard.

Small as her sleeping and living apartment is, it affords plenty of room and the baby turns and tosses and twines herself now and then and cries lustily.

The cry is one of gladness to Mrs. Munn. She loves the noise of an infant's scream. Her whole heart is in the care of these little ones at the hospital, but Baby MacFarland has monopolized all her attention for the last seven days.

The incubator is located in a small room which is kept at a temperature almost equal with that of the incubator. Twice a day the baby is taken out and carried around and placed under the sunlight by Mrs. Munn. Twice a day the bracing air of earth blows in upon the tiny frame.

Then baby is laid back again, fed, washed and clothed in a little white dress. Every now and then her fingers curl and part of her little gown is caught in the meshes.

Occasionally baby gives a sudden jerk or kick, opens her pretty blue eye which twinkles with merriment and then there is a loud, rather vigorous cackle.

"Baby mummy," Mrs. Munn will say. And baby will look at her as if she knew just what was going on, and what had been said.

Indeed, when Mr. Hays, the photographer, came to snap her picture the little one smiled and her countenance of infantile vanity showed clearly in the picture.

The funeral of Mrs. MacFarland will take place from the residence of Mrs. J. G. Fuller, 406 McPherson avenue to whom she is related.

## FREE CARE FOR SICK YOUNG MEN

Legacy of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Left as Hospital Memorial

Fund by Cairo, Ill., Man.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 16.—By the provisions of the will of the late Robert H. Cunningham, who died Wednesday, the sum of \$25,000, to be known as the Cunningham memorial hospital fund, is left for the care of sick and deserving persons, especially young men without means, to provide for them free beds, care and medical attention. The fund is placed in the charge of John P. Alsthorpe, William White and Mrs. Frederick Gilbert.

The sum of about \$5,000 is left to the estate of the late A. Cunningham. A legacy of \$100 is left to Mrs. Rose White of Allegheny City, Pa., and the sum of \$500 is bequeathed to the Clansburg division of Omaha Board of Guardians of County Tyrone, Ireland, which is a charitable organization at the testator's birthplace.

## THRESHER KILLED YOUNG MAN.

Victim of Accident Would Have Been Wedded This Fall.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

VIRGEN, Ill., Aug. 16.—Herman Neper, aged 21, son of David Neper, a prominent farmer, was killed this afternoon by getting caught in the belt of a threshing machine. The young man was this fall to marry a prominent young lady of Virgen.

## The Unusual Conditions Which Are Making Unusual Prices

AT



## Cleaning Up Our Cloak and Suit Department.

The workmen who have been crowding us for the past two months have moved out and given us back the space taken up during the process of alteration. In spreading out we have brought to light an immense quantity of Summer Garments that were piled up in odd corners not easily got at—

## These Must Now Be Sold.

\$2.98 For Lawn and Dimity Dresses that were \$10 and \$12.

Beautiful Summer Dresses in Organdie, Lawn, Dimity and Linen to be sold as follows:

\$2.98 For Summer Dresses worth \$10.00 and \$12.00.	\$10.00 For Summer Dresses worth \$20.00 and \$25.00.
\$5.00 For Summer Dresses worth \$12.50 and \$15.00.	\$12.50 For Summer Dresses worth \$25.00 and \$30.00.
\$7.50 For Summer Dresses worth \$15.00 and \$20.00.	\$15.00 For Summer Dresses worth \$30.00 and \$35.00.

\$1.00 For Shirt-Waist Suit Worth \$5.00.

Our entire stock of Shirt-Waist Suits marked down to one-third and one-fourth the regular prices, as follows:

\$1.00 For Shirt-Waist Suits worth \$3.00.	\$2.00 For Shirt-Waist Suits worth \$7.50.
\$5.00 For Shirt-Waist Suits worth \$15.00.	

50c For Girls' Wash Dresses Worth \$2.50.

Girls' Wash Dresses, in 4 to 14 year sizes—one and two-piece Suits and Dresses in every desirable style, material and coloring, all perfectly new and fresh, many being opened out now for the first time, to be closed out quickly, as follows:

50c For Girls' Wash Dresses worth \$2.50.	\$1.50 For Girls' Wash Dresses worth \$7.50.
98c For Girls' Wash Dresses worth \$4.90.	\$1.98 For Girls' Wash Dresses worth \$9.80.

50c For Lawn and Percale Wrappers Worth \$1.50.

Our immense stock of Wash Wrappers must be reduced quickly. Every style, material and coloring represented, none reserved, all reduced as follows:

50c For Fine Wash Wrappers worth \$1.50.	\$1.29 For Fine Wash Wrappers worth \$3.87.
98c For Fine Wash Wrappers worth \$2.94.	\$1.49 For Fine Wash Wrappers worth \$4.77.

98c For Pure Silk Knit Shawls Worth \$2.00.

10 dozen Pure Silk Knit Shawls, in cream, pink and blue—sold regularly at \$2.00 each—on Monday, at 98c Each



This \$12.50 Summer Dress for \$2.98.



## Summer Corsets

To close out for the season to make room for new Fall goods—

75c Summer Corsets for .25c

\$1.00 Batiste Girdles for .48c

\$1.00 Empire Summer for 48c

\$1.25 Straight Front Summer for .68c

\$1.50 Batiste Summer for 75c



## Shoe Bargains. Second Floor, North End

Women's Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes—

Goodyear welted soles, full round toes—\$5.00, reduced

These shoes can be dyed black at a small cost

Women's Patent Leather Button Shoes—

Goodyear welted soles, broad toes—\$3.50, reduced

Misses' Tan Shoes—lace or button, spring heels, round toes—\$2.50, reduced to

Odd lot of Children's Shoes, lace or button, small sizes and narrow widths—\$1.50, reduced to

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## We Hardly Know "Where We Are At."

Excuse us for the slang, but it just expresses the situation. With the music of hammer and saw, which ceases not night or day, so hard are we working to get the "big dirt" out of the way of our New Fall Goods—and, speaking of New Fall Goods, reminds us that we've got to "trim sail" a little closer than usual, for the workmen are encroaching upon our present space while preparing for the "Greater Barr's," hence the remarkable Bargains that lucky stay-at-homes are getting.

## CONVERSATION NO. 3.

This week our public is asking:

Public: What are you knocking big holes in the west wall of the present building for?

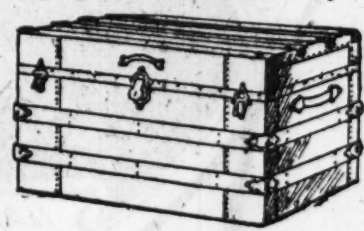
Barr's: We are connecting the old and new buildings and putting in great girders that will support the upper floors. For fifteen feet in height the west wall of the present building is being torn away to make one long vista from Sixth to Seventh streets on Olive; closed at night by heavy iron doors.

Public: Did you not say something about a great soda fountain on the first floor of the annex?

Barr's: Yes; there will be a Candy department and a beautiful fountain in the annex (first floor), and next week we will tell you what will be on the third and fourth floors of the annex.

## Travelers', Outfits.

Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases of exceptional value—all of high grade—manufacturers' prices, the lowest.



Ladies' Dress Trunk, canvas covered and painted, flat top, good Excelsior lock, heavy bolts, straps all around, strong hinges, good leather handle, sheet steel bottom, has 4 hardwood slats on top, two all around body, full cloth lined, deep tray with hat box, extra dress tray.

Size, 32 34 36 38

Price, \$8.25 \$8.75 \$9.25 \$10.00

We are closing out our samples of Ladies' and Gents' High-Grade Traveling Trunks—these goods are all in good condition—we have reduced these far below cost price to clean them out.



Solid Leather Dress Suit Case, has steel frame, brass spring lock and catches, riveted hinges, linen lined, with shirt fold, good strong handle—this case is harness stitched—these goods are all dark colors, size 24 inch—fully worth \$7.50—to sell them quick we have marked

\$5.00

Ladies' Club Bags, alligator hide, hand sewed and riveted steel frame, cloth lined, good spring lock and catches, strong leather handles—a special bargain.

14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.

\$2.25 \$2.65 \$3.00 \$3.40

Solid Leather Trunk Straps, 8 and 9 feet long—50c

Shawl Straps, solid leather, good handle—23c

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## Muslin Underwear Department.

First arrivals in Women's Fall Shirt Waists. All Eastern novelties.

\$2.50 Women's White Pique Shirt Waists, double

pleated front, trimmed with large pearl buttons—excellent value.

\$2.75 Women's White Basket

cloth Shirt Waists, large

tucked yoke effect, buttoned on side, fancy stock.

\$2.98 Women's White Oxford

Cloth Shirt Waists, pleated

yoke, large buttons, fancy stock.

\$3.50 Women's Colored Basket

Cloth Shirt Waists, trim

med with large pleated back and front, white pique stock with colored tie—colors green and blue.

\$4.98 Women's Imported Pebble

Cloth Shirt Waists, fine

tucked yoke, white silk stock, fancy buttons—color "tan" only—entirely new and exclusive.

Colored Petticoats

48c.

100 dozen Ladies' Colored Petticoats, made of solid colored American chambray, umbrella shape, trimmed with ruffles and white cords—regular value 85c.

## Biggest and Best Bargains in the City—Upholstery Dep't. Third Floor.

During the second week of our August Sale, commencing Monday morning, we shall offer bigger bargains than ever, as alterations on this floor are still going on and we must have room. We quote a few of the specials, viz:

In the Mattress Department for one week we offer our

Special Felt Mattress, covered in best A. C. A. ticking—made in all sizes and with guarantee—regular price \$10.00, now—\$7.00

60 Sofa Pillows, covered in blue denim with embroidered top—regular price \$1.50 each—Monday only—50c

1000 yards Silkline, choice patterns, the 15c kind—Monday only, per yard—5c

The best Feather Pillow bargain ever offered. We have about 250 pairs of pillows from last week's sale and will sell them at the same price—per pair, \$1.50, \$1.35 and—95c

VERY SPECIAL—Our buyer now in the Eastern markets has secured a choice lot of Nottingham Lace Curtains, fresh, clean goods, newest designs, 3 and 3 1/2 yards long—will be on sale Monday morning—although worth double the price, we quote the low price of, per pair, \$1.45, \$1.35, \$1.25, \$1.15 and—85c

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# Missouri for 1902 LEADS with 70,000,000 bushels of wheat and 344,000,000 bushels of corn.

## As A CROP PRODUCER

### PRODUCTION BY STATES OF THE THREE GREAT CEREALS

State	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Missouri	70,158,000	344,025,000	42,000,000
Kansas	40,000,000	300,000,000	45,000,000
Illinois	24,600,000	278,800,000	158,000,000
Iowa	17,500,000	309,000,000	122,000,000
Indiana	40,000,000	170,000,000	44,000,000
Ohio	32,012,872	83,224,285	37,234,191
Michigan	19,600,000	32,125,000	28,745,000
Nebraska	24,000,000	300,000,000	35,000,000
Minnesota	94,000,000	40,000,000	30,000,000
North Dakota	55,000,000	2,190,000	30,000,000
South Dakota	50,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000
Oklahoma	15,000,000	28,000,000	3,965,000
Wisconsin	7,000,000	45,000,000	72,000,000

\*Not yet estimated.

Missouri this year leads all states in the union in the value of her crops.

Missouri agriculturists this year are more prosperous than ever before.

Missouri wheat fields this year have yielded in greater abundance and of a better quality than ever before.

Missouri's corn this year is bigger, more abundant and of finer grain than ever before.

Missouri peaches this year are larger, brighter and juicier than ever before.

Missouri's big red apples this year are redder, of fuller flavor and better than ever before.

Of the last two products, there is not such a general abundance as on some previous years, but wherever there is a crop it is a record breaker.

Everything in Missouri this year has thrived. The state has been blessed with abundant rains, and vegetation of all kinds was never before so luxuriant. With plenty of grain and grass, Missouri stock will thrive this year as never before.

The wealth that comes from the soil is pouring into the pockets of the farmers, and the result is prosperity all over the state, for when the farmer has money all other industries reap its benefit.

Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and even the men who dig in the mines below the ground, feel the effects of Missouri's big crops.

Other states have big crops, but none are making such a record as Missouri. Imperial is the only word that adequately describes its relation to the other states in the Union.

To sum it all up Missouri will receive more money for her crops than any other state this year and may therefore be called the first state in the Union.

The more complete becomes the record of Missouri's crops for the year 1902, the greater become the figures and the higher the rank taken by Missouri among the great agricultural states.

As a whole, it is safe to say that Missouri's agricultural products this year will sell for more money than the products of any other state in the Union.

In the table herewith presented, in the production of the three great cereals it will be seen that Missouri alone surpasses all other states in the size of the wheat crop. But in corn, Missouri surpasses Minnesota by more than 290,000,000 bushels.

The estimated value of Missouri's wheat crop is \$38,586,000, and that of Minnesota, \$31,700,000. But while the estimated value of the corn crop of Missouri is \$103,207,000, that of Minnesota is but \$12,000,000. Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the only other states which came near Missouri in the size of their corn crop have none of them anything like the wheat crop. Illinois, with 279,600,000-bushel corn crop and 158,000,000-bushel oat crop is also close up to Missouri in the money that her cereals will bring to the state this year, but still behind.

Other agricultural products in the state are also abundant; there are millions of dollars worth of fruit, cotton and vegetables, to say nothing of the grasses which will bring in money in the form of hay and fat live stock. It is such a year of plenty as Missouri has never seen before.

The result of such an abundance must of necessity be felt in every line of business. It is a true saying that when the farmer is prosperous all others are prosperous. The big crops mean good times for merchant

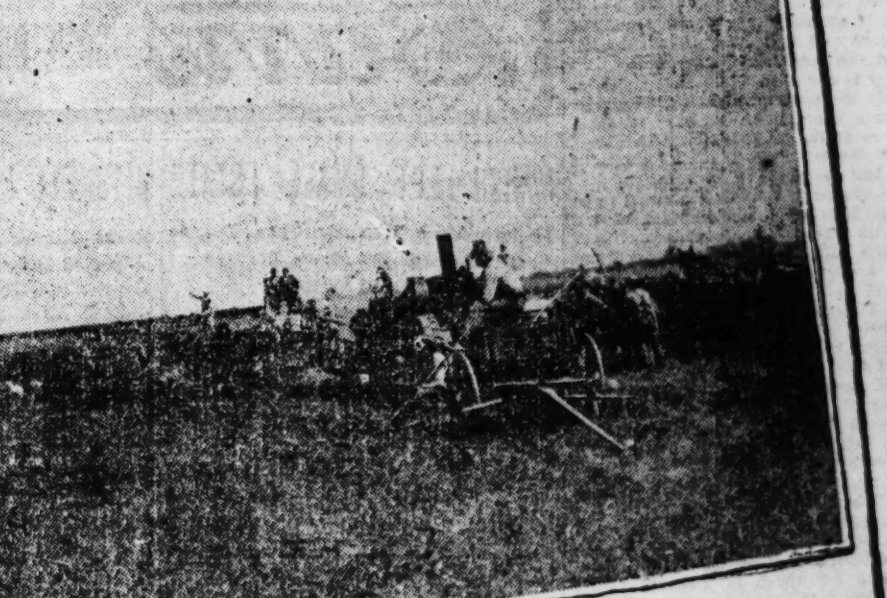
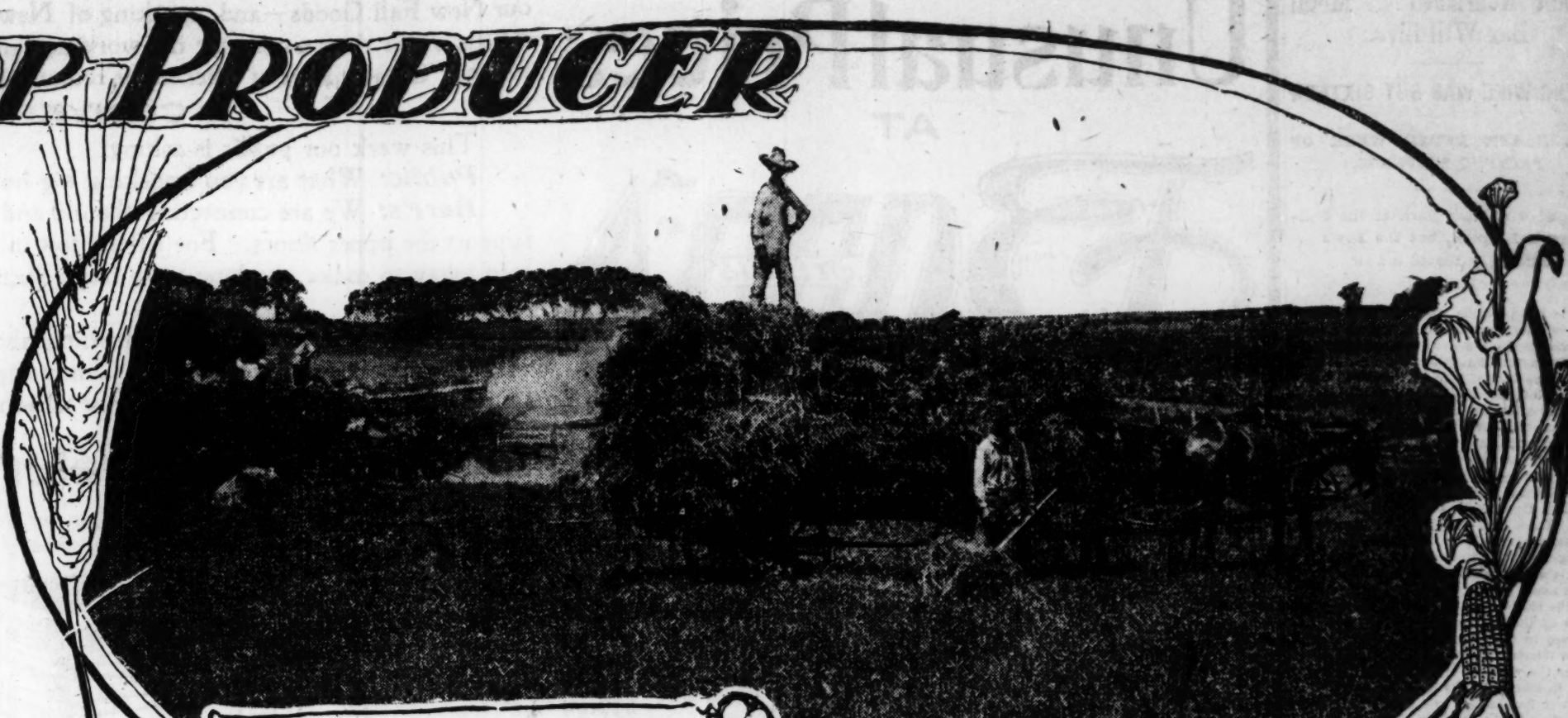
and laborer, as well as for farmers and bankers. And first of all the railroads will feel the good effects of crops that will take thousands of cars to move.

A little bit of figuring will demonstrate that in Missouri alone this year the railroads have on hand a most stupendous task. The estimated wheat crop is 70,158,000 bushels, corn crop 344,025,000 and oats crop 42,000,000 bushels. In the shipment of these cereals 900 bushels is considered a car load of wheat or corn and 1350 bushels a car load of oats. Figuring on this basis there are 490,203 cars of wheat and corn and 31,111 cars of oats. On the supposition that 20 cars make a train it will take 13,044 trains to haul the cereals to market.

Now suppose that each of the five great railroad systems in the state have 25 freight trains each day. It would take more than three months' steady hauling—provided the entire crop was shipped—to haul the grain out of the state.

The earnings of the railroads, it will then be seen, will run up into some pretty big figures. To make an estimate would be difficult as the rate from different places varies, but at the present rate from St. Louis if all the grain could be piled up on the Mississippi it would cost to haul it to the Atlantic seaboard about \$41,418,300.

Here is another fact that shows how Missouri stands with reference to the rest of the Union on her cereal crops this year. Of the total yield of the two leading cereals raised in the United States in 1902 19 per cent of the winter wheat and nearly 12 per cent of the corn is raised in Missouri. For a state that was so drought stricken last year the same newcomers moved out, surely this is a brave showing.



## THE YEAR OF PLENTY MAKES THIS A GREATER NATION

By Increasing the Wealth of All Classes it Enlarges the Ability of the Nation to Advance.

"The year of plenty." As such 1902 will go down in the history of Missouri and the Union.

It has been remarkable because of the enormous yield of wheat, corn and all cereals and the beneficence of nature in the climatic conditions afforded. In contradistinction to 1901—the "lean year," the year of drought—1902 has been blessed with an abundance of rain, and to this may be attributed the great productivity of Missouri. In some quarters, where streams have overflowed and flooded lowland farms, the loss has been great, but disaster will undoubtedly be turned to profit in next year's crop. In August the Nile in Egypt rises, in September it reaches its height, and when it recedes in October grains are planted, and from the flood prosperity springs. And so may it be in Missouri.

According to reports from various parts of Missouri, the wheat yield is nearly four times greater than it ever has been in the past, while prices are good. The consequent influx of wealth into Missouri will be unprecedented.

The effect of Nature's bounty to Missouri will be far-reaching. Not only will every industrious citizen of the state share it, but there is plenty to enrich the whole country. The railroads and all forms of industry allied therewith will be particularly benefited.

The manufacturer of everything of value to man will be rewarded according to the quantity of his product.

will share with the farmer the bounty of the soil.

The bank's vaults will overflow with the farmer's and the merchant's money, and until planting time comes around again the country and city bankers will finance the results of the "bumper" crop. The retail merchant will handle this year more of all sorts of staples than ever before, and, as never before, he will be called upon to supply the work of artist and artisan. The manufacturers report that products which have heretofore gone only into city houses, such as pianos, furniture, stoves, etc., are being called for in rural communities, indicating that with the superabundant prosperity comes the desire for a higher standard of living.

Another point, and one that is seldom considered, is that the year of plenty makes the nation greater. In these days the most powerful nation is the wealthiest nation—the nation that can most abundantly supply the means of offense and defense. Agricultural prosperity means wealth, hence the year of plenty makes the United States a greater nation than ever before.

**RAILROADS FIRST TO BENEFIT BY THE YEAR OF PLENTY.**

Every industry, every man who works with brain or hand, will be benefited in degree by the enormous cereal crops of 1902. Next to the farmers the railroads and allied industries probably will make the most money out of the big crops. The volume poured into the treasury of the railroads—the "granger"

era," as the grain carrier are called, will find its way into many channels that will mean widespread prosperity. The railroads have two sources of income proceeding directly from the grain fields. They will carry out the enormous crops, and will haul back the products of the factories of the country. Through the railroads the bumper crops of the West, and particularly Missouri, are benefiting the iron industries, the locomotive and car builders, and every class of allied railroad industry.

When the crops of Missouri have been moved and the return to the farmers in merchandise has been made, the railroads will begin to show their prosperity in betterments of all descriptions. Increased demand for the grain has begun to move, and before the grain has begun to move, the car and locomotive manufacturers are receiving the benefit of it. Cars by the thousands are under construction or recently finished. Hundreds of locomotives have been built and will soon be ready for the road. Never in the history of the country have the large car and engine construction companies been so crowded with orders. Demand for equipment accepted at this time could not be satisfied inside of eight months.

The great increase in the earnings of all railroads this year will no doubt result in new building and extensions long planned and only waiting for the means of execution. The enormous prosperity of the farmers inevitable increase in dividends will be felt by stockholders and labor will feel the strength of the crops in an increased demand for stockholders, if not an increased scale of wages.

Speaking of the general activity in railroad circles to meet the impending demand upon them to handle the crops, Mr. John A. Middleton, general freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, said: "The enormous prosperity of the farmers inevitable increase in dividends will be felt by the whole country. Perhaps the first to feel it will be the railroads, for whom it will be a year of unusual prosperity. Every railroad is exerting its best efforts to be in condition to handle expeditiously the outgoing crop and bring back into the granger communities the enormous store of merchandise that will inevitably follow the influx of money from the sale of grain. Missouri and Kansas farmers are even now exceedingly prosperous, in spite of an intervening lean year, such as last. This year's crop will put them on the top wave. Missouri farmers are particularly well off. They have swept away mortgages and have money in bank. Instead of considering themselves fortunate in being able to secure the necessities of life, they are purchasing the luxuries. Not only do they buy such machinery as is necessary, but they are taking more of it, and it cannot be of too high a class. They are willing to experiment with new machines, also.

"As an indication of the prosperity of the farmer and a criterion of a better style of living following on the general rural prosperity, I was recently called upon to make a rate on a carload of pianos to town in the heart of a good farming community. This is a very unusual thing. Five years ago a straight carload of pianos to such a community was not known. The farmers' wives and daughters want pianos and must have them, and the farmers have the money to pay for them.

"There will be a great movement to Missouri and the West of furniture following the influx of money. The farmers as a rule are establishing a higher and better standard of living. The return of college educated girls to rural communities has stimulated this, and the pride of fathers follows prosperity with better homes in which to display a finer taste in furniture and fittings.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS WILL BE GREATLY BENEFITED.**

L. D. Kingsland, president of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, estimates that Missouri's "bumper" crop of corn and wheat will mean an increase of one-fourth, possibly one-third, of the city's manufacturing business for this year over any former records.

Records for the city's manufactures for 1901 are not complete. For 1900 the output has been estimated at \$45,714,334, but this is not a close estimate.

The output of 1901, far exceeded that of 1900, and Mr. Kingsland's estimate means that the manufacturing business of St. Louis will not fall below \$60,000,000 in the present year.

**RETAIL MERCHANTS LOOK FOR A GREAT BOOM LATER ON.**

The retailers of St. Louis, and they may be accepted as a criterion for Missouri and the country, are anticipating with a cheerfulness they have not exhibited for several years the effect of the enormous agricultural crop on the retail business.

The opinion is expressed that there will be a veritable boom when the farmers and others have disposed of their surplus crops in the fields and elsewhere, and that business of almost unprecedented volume will be transacted through the medium of the retail stores.

repairs on his premises, builds a new barn or perhaps a new house.

"Sawmills and lumber dealers receive immediate profits from a big crop of a set in product like corn or wheat because of the increased business which follows.

"Of course, manufacturers of shoes, hats and clothing feel the benefit of good crops, but they are sure to sell a certain amount anyway. The farmers cannot go barefooted or bareheaded. But they can go without machinery and repairs for a good while when they are not making money to buy them or doing work that requires them.

"A big crop means a great increase in the demand for threshing machines to start with. And all the other general results of prosperity come afterward.

This year's manufacturing trade is showing indications of responding to crop conditions. Contrasting with the big business coming from Missouri and Illinois is the falling off in trade from some southern localities where a drought exists.

repairs on his premises, builds a new barn or perhaps a new house.

"Sawmills and lumber dealers receive immediate profits from a big crop of a set in product like corn or wheat because of the increased business which follows.











WO TO ONE YOU  
CAN'T PICK WINNER

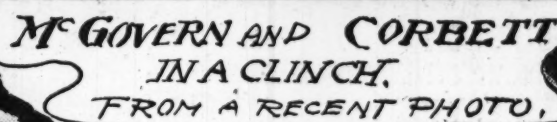
BY J. E. WRAY.

driven from one place he reappears in her. It is some consolation to know in the most recent instance he sees fit appear nearer St. Louis, and within a of a one-night journey.

LOCAL BOOKIES  
ARE \$50,000 AHEAD

BY R. D. WALSH

Sulphagen relieves all stomach and bow  
troubles. Write for booklet. 1324 Oliv













HELD WANTED MAY

**WORKERS WANTED**—25 workmen, v.   
 Broadway between 4th & Franklin st.   
 John J. Brown & Co.

**YOUNG MAN WANTED**—Young man   
 man over other boys; must be   
 18. Has good reference: \$6 to bag   
 after first month. Ad. K 180, P.

**YOUNG MAN WANTED**—Young man a   
 to assist in carpet department. Cal   
 man Bros., 1104 Olive st.

**YOUNG MAN WANTED**—Bright young   
 preferred for outside work; p   
 612, City.

**YOUNG MEN WANTED**—Three young   
 ge. Address White, 100 W. 187th s.

**YOUNG MAN WANTED**—Young man to   
 service; experience unnecessary; sala   
 and expenses. Kincaid & Co.,   
 11, O.

REMAN WANTED!—Young Man,  
agent, experience unnecessary.  
REQUIRED. Ad. #140, Post-Dispatch.  
\$2 Cabinet Photos in the city  
1631 Franklin av. Tel. C 9121.  
WEEKLY copying letters at home;  
stamp for particulars. King Mfg.  
Co., Chicago.

**SALESMEN WANTED.**  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**SALESMEN WANTED**—Lubricating oil established trade; big inducements territory. The A. G. Harbach Co., N. Y.

**SALESMEN WANTED**—Good salesmen unnecessary; clear pay. R. Maxson J. N. New York.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—A first-class salesman and surrounding territory; big easy-making proposition for the right man. L. F. Smith & Co., 219 N. 4th St.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—Salesman of goods and address for staple article; give samples to carry. Ad. H 66, Post-Office.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—First-class provisioner; acquainted with city trade.

**MAN WANTED**—An experienced salesman; an excellent opportunity for advancement. Write to: **Ad. P. O. box 880.**

**MAN WANTED**—Salesman who is willing to go to stores and butchered. **Ad. H 51, Post-Dispatch.**

**MAN WANTED**—Salesmen for a grade specialty; none but business. **Pine st.**

**MAN WANTED**—Hustling salesman by well-established wholesale commission contract with 25 weekly traveling. **Jeas H. Smith Co.,**

**MAN WANTED**—Traveling man on line; call after 1 p. m. **711 Holla**

**MAN WANTED**—City salesman; experience in selling stock. **Ad. L 4, 73, P.**

**MAN WANTED**—A good experienced salesman. Apply early Monday morning.

SMEN WANTED—Two good for

**SMEN WANTED**—Experienced and good savings banks salesmen; good. See O. J. Pease of the American Nat. Co., Broadway and Chestnut.

**SMAN WANTED**—Experienced salesman, union made cigars. 411 Franklin

**SMEN WANTED**—Traveling salesmen. The Everrough hangers as a side commission will be paid and the market; for further information contact the Everrough hanger Co., 230 S. Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

**SMEN WANTED**—Five energetic men for city. Call at 312 Union St. 1 or 4 to 5 Monday.

**SMAN WANTED**—Man to sell cereals from wagon in country on salary and man only need apply, with references. K 112, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN—Light, hustling traveling salesman permanent position with old salary; \$1800 per year. Ad K 67, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN WANTED—All road men, no claims; good salary and expenses to travel; must have past references; answer particulars Ad H 167, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN WANTED—Experienced sailor, established trade; references. Ad K 28, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN WANTED—Experienced sailor, established trade with wealthy families; good salary. Ad K 29, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN WANTED—Experienced and selling salesman, worth \$2000 per year; permanent position; good references; write; personal interview if Ad G 42, Post-Dispatch.

SEAMAN WANTED—Artificial flower maker in St. Louis and acquainted with Philadelphia manufacturers of artificial flowers and fringes.

**ARMEN WANTED**—Experienced salesman on all kinds of business houses, grocers, wholesale and retail stores and restaurants. Success guaranteed. No salary, commissions over 200 different original, large, handsome patterns; not even seen before; customers want them on seeing them; really no competition. Those giving exclusive time to us will make \$100 to \$150 every week; we think to be the best side line for anyone. Write to us, we pay largest commissions and prompt; success guaranteed. **ARMEN Norelty Co., Cincinnati, O.**

**ARMEN WANTED**—Experienced salesman; vacancy Sept. 1; integrity a must; will make position permanent; advance; merchants pay for goods. **J. J. F. Co., box 178, Cleveland, O.**

**SMEN WANTED**—An A1 leaf tobacco to travel through Iowa & Wisconsin. Make wholesale leaf tobacco loans required. Ad. W. W. Harper, Milwaukee, Wis.

**SMEN WANTED**—Salesmen travel and grocery houses. We pay you \$2.00 all California you sell the trade; we pay you a month side line. Write us. E. J. Med. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**SMEN WANTED**—Representative. Good, each town, good permanent salary. Write Harmon, 100 Hartford bldg., Chicago.

**SMEN WANTED**—Experienced patent salesmen. Will sell all kinds of patent advertising plan. Box 97, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**SMEN WANTED**—At once, experienced salesmen for Missouri; we want no novice need apply. Box 514, C.

**SMEN WANTED**—Two first-class men, to call on general trade in

Lincoln. ad. with ref., 1010-315  
Chicago.

**HUMAN WANTED**—Experienced, to  
medicines to country dealers. A  
Dispatch.

**WANTED**—Traveling salesmen: retail  
and expenses or commission. I  
s, 355 Wabash av., Chicago.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
14 Words or Less. 20 Cents.

**TS. Streetmen**—We are headquarters  
a motive; country fairs, street  
ation goods; write for catalogue.  
bandies Co., 254 Madison st., Chic

**TS. Don't work for others; learn a  
in 10 days that will pay \$10 to \$25  
S. A. Weltner, Nevada, Mo.**


**TS. WANTED**—Sell agents' solid

TS—Sure, steadily income: start at \$2000 a month \$2000 yearly; no capital; expert adv.; everything (except) particulars free. N. Aronson & Co., 111 E. Broadway, New York.

TS—Start mail order business; no body making move. Henry Reynolds Co., D. Chicago, Ill.

TS can make \$2000 to \$4000 (but not handling a newly patented article); no money in every home should and no money, experience not a necessity; free. Household Novelty Manufacturers, 66 West 53th St., New York.

TS—WANTED—For famous patent. "The Presidents of the United States." Make big money! Write to: J. C. Webb, Knoxville, Tenn.









### ROOMS FOR RENT.

**Worth or Less, 10 Cents.**

AV., 938—One large front room; bath; all conveniences.  
ST., 617—Elegant rooms; new furniture; rent \$5.  
3700, S. W. Cor.—Large, well furnished; also small adjoining kitchen; all modern; convenient.  
2118—Large, bright, furnished bedroom.  
107—Elegant furnished front room for lease of piano and parlor.  
107—BRIGHT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; use of piano and parlor; handsome as piano and parlor; refined couple.  
2008—Front and back parlor and bathroom.  
3406—Elegantly furnished; rooms en suite; southern exposure; modern.  
3002—Furnished rooms, single or double sleeping if desired.  
3051—2d-story front room and board; small room; hot water.  
1225—Furnished room for gentlemen sleeping.  
3405—Nicely furnished front room; connecting rooms; hot water.  
91413—Furnished rooms for gent.; best.  
3427—Second-story front alcove; one p.  
3308—Unfurnished room; dry, cemented, to quiet white couple en suite; hot water.  
2220—Nicely furnished rooms; ladies also rooms for housekeeping.  
2520—Large parlor for gent.; also comfortable light housekeeping.  
1215—Changed hands; quiet, clean rooms for gent. or couples.  
2702—Furnished rooms, bath and gas.  
3016—Nicely furnished parlor floor; housekeeping; all conv.; rent reasonable.  
804—One large front room, nicely furnished; bath and cold water; month; also one medium-sized room, finished; \$5 per month; convenient to board.  
nicely furnished room for gentleman; conveniences; West End, one block from 4th St. from Suburban cars; \$10. Ad-Dispatch.  
desirable front room in private family; near 72, Post-Office.  
room suitable for gentleman or married; widow's home. Ad. L. 52.  
t room; to couple; widow's home. Ad. L. 54.  
large furnished room; gas, bath and electric family; down town; would like men at \$1 per week each. Ad-Dispatch.  
nicely furnished room in home of respectable; gas and bath; gentlemen preferred. Post-Dispatch.  
second floor front room for 1 or 2 in private family; central location; conveniences. Ad. L. 77. Post-Dispatch.  
ly furnished 2d floor front; all conveniences; no smokers; West End. Ad-Dispatch.  
ly furnished room in West End for 2 or 3 persons; reference. Ad. L. 52.  
or nice, large rooms; plenty of shades; near Hor av., Highland, St. Louis Co.  
Middle-aged gentleman of good habit—a clean and comfortable room with an small private family; Comfortable. For particulars ad. K 18. Ad-Dispatch.  
private family, in central West End, beautiful front room; also other rooms. Ad-Dispatch.  
AV., 2708A—1 lovely furnished front room of lady with daughter; rent cheap.  
AV., 2708A—Two large lovely front housekeeping; home of lady and child.  
L. 1818—Two unfurnished rooms; anti-chamber housekeeping.  
ST., 612—2 connecting furnished rooms; housekeeping; gas range and bath.  
L. 626—Three airy rooms, 1 or 2 gent.; mildly; bath.  
L. 1818-A rooms, first floor; bath; all conveniences.  
ND AV., 4852—Nicely furnished; \$7 per month; in private family.  
ST. AV., 2708—Two connecting rooms, 2nd floor; for housekeeping; first conveniences; reasonable.  
AV., 1302—Unfurnished dining room; use of piano; \$7; vacant Aug. 21.  
AV., 1125—Furnished front rooms for sale also other rooms; bath, gas stove.  
AV., 3705—Furnished front room; suit-ladies.  
709-2 nicely furnished front and private family.  
AV., 8018-2 fine, light basement water.  
AV., 8102-Large unfurnished front children or other rooms; \$5 monthly.  
AV., 2622-S or 4 unfurnished rooms; reasonable.  
AV., 2607-1 second floor front room; posture; with bath.  
AV., 8122-2 large nicely furnished rooms; with bath; for gentleman.  
2003-Second floor; 8 rooms, bath, cold water; \$28. Inquire 1138 Chestnut.  
ST., 85 R.—Hall w. and kitchen.  
ST., 114 R.—Two connecting rooms, light housekeeping; \$2.50 per week; rooms.  
ST., 1019 N.—1 newly furnished room in family; for respectable gentleman.  
1106 S.—Furnished rooms for light front and bath.  
ST., 821 N.—2 connecting rooms fit; 2; water in kitchen.  
ST., 204 S.—Furnished front room for housekeeping; bath, gas stove.  
830 R.—Two s.l.v., large furnished water.  
4434 N.—Neatly furnished rooms; le family; cheap.  
ST., 117 S.—Very pleasant 2d story room; for 3 gents; all conveniences each.  
11 N.—Nearly furnished second-story convenient to care; all conveniences.  
14 S.—Newly furnished front or back or two gentlemen; hot bath.  
ST., 2837—Corner Glasgow—Purgram room; 2d floor; southern exposure.  
802 N.—Furnished front and bath gent. or housekeeping.  
914 N.—Neatly furnished front hall room; desirable.  
1101 R.—2 connecting furnished front rooms; desirable.  
Lucas av.: cool rooms, 10c, 20c, 30c, 25c, \$1.50 weekly.  
V., 909 N.—Nicely furnished hall bedrooms; private family.  
V., 923 N.—Second floor connecting suite for housekeeping; also back stairs.  
V., 517—Furnished rooms, \$1.25 up; also housekeeping rooms.  
Lucas av.: cool rooms, 10c, 20c, 25c, \$1.50 weekly.  
V., 522 N.—Large 5d-story front and furnished; housekeeping.  
ST., 607 N.—Two furnished rooms, fit.  
2715A—Neatly furnished rooms 1 or 2 gents; bath; gas; reasonable.  
3135A—Nice new front room; south-east; private family; all conveniences; cool room, 10c, 20c, 25c, \$1.50 weekly.  
1031 R.—Nicely furnished rooms; housekeeping; bath; all conv.  
T., 1418 R.—Four large rooms and bath.  
T., 1121 R.—Young widow will sell furnished of good habits; no ch.  
RD ST., 1430 N.—2 fine, airy beds.  
T., 1430 S.—2 nice rooms.  
ST., 1430 S.—2 nice rooms.  
ST., 1430 S.—2 nice rooms.

And rapid, fine penman; nothing but a  
operator and good penman need apply. Ad-  
200, Post-Dispatch.

nderful magnetic healing; rheumatism, catarrh, tumors effectively cured. 283  
BY.

catarrh, tumors effectively cured. 283  
ay.

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**TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**  
14 Words or Less, 10 Cents.

**BROOM**-Very desirable dark rooms with new Res. telephone; other office conveniences. 1014 Herford bldg.

**TOWN A.V., 824A-2-horse stable; rent cheap.**

**STORY-**For rent or lease, 5-story building, suitable for manufacturing or warehouse; centrally located. Ad. D. 118 Chestnut st.

**FIRTH ST., 615 B.-One room in basement for all shop.**

**PURKUP A.V., 506 S.-Nice store, suitable for umbrella store also.**

**DEKOR ST., 841B-A good stable for two horses.**

**A.V. 881S-Large store and basement. 1119; suitable for light manufacturing.**

**LEDSO A.V., 400G-Large shop.**

**SCHIFFERLY A.V., 870G-Large shop, suitable as food factory, with large stable; will rent private.**

**MARKET ST., 92H-Large store, with rooming house, if desired. Herrmann, 1127 Chestnut st.**

**MARKET ST., 92A-2d floor hotel or rooming house, with or without store. Herrmann, 1127 Chestnut st.**

**BEY SV., 100E-Good space in cigar store for candy office.**

**E ST., 113-Fine store and good basement.**

**LEY & CO., 111C Chestnut st.**

**M.-For rent, good room on Main st., suitable for watchmaker, barbers, etc. Ad. Box 43, Logan, Ill.**

**M-Up-to-date office room; steam heat; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply 2601 Chester.**

**MOON-For sale, saloon, with fixtures. American National Brewery Co., 18th and Grout st.**

**RE-For rent, store in good location for any business. See fixtures for sale. Ad. K. W. P. R. RE-Burber av. and Suburban tracks; good small ware. See fixtures for sale; good stand. W. H. Moore, 214 Wateredale st.**

**LAVAN AV., 250I-Store and rooms; rent esp. cheap at 101S N. ad st.**

**ST. 3100-Elegant store, rent \$12 month.**

**EMPT at corner 6th.**

**PLATH ST., 40G S.-Large store and shop.**

**K. KEYLEY & CO., 111C Chestnut st.**

**ENT-Third St., 145T N.-6 room house; place and cheap furniture for sale. Restaurant business and living rooms upstairs; rent \$50.00 per month. Ed. King.**

**SALOON KEEPERS ATTENTION.**

**I have for rent a large saloon with 12 rooms; property has just been repaired from top to bottom; now located at 200 E. 7th st.**

**R. RICHARDSON R. E. CO., 618 Chestnut st.**

**WANTED FOR BUS. PURPOSE.**

**14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.**

**BROOM WANTED-With privilege of telephone in real estate office or large building. Ad. 122 E. Dispatch.**

**BROOM WANTED-Ky. adv. public stenographer wants deskroom; 40, part services. Ad. H. 127 E. Dispatch.**

**G STORE WANTED-Good location for drug store; will lease or buy building. Ad. K. 22 E. Dispatch.**

**ANIMALS.**

**14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.**

**CODDROUNDS-For sale, two red-head blood.**

**CATTLE**—Public sale Jersey cattle on Friday

22, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m., at my farm.  
 (cells above Baldwin, Ill.; 10 much cows,  
 10 ferret one small, a son of Exile of St. Lambert;  
 and she and her daughters; solid colors, full  
 blood and high grades. W. W. Wilson, Bald-  
 win, Ill.

—AND CALF—For sale, cow with calf; gives  
 gallons of milk; cheap. Chas. Geher, Har-  
 denville and Collins av.; take Meramec Highlands car.

—AND CALF—For sale, pet cow and calf;  
 milkers. 4224 Cottage av.

—AND CALF—For sale, fine family cows; big  
 milkers. Call 2610 Belt av.

—For sale, 1 fine Jersey cow; fresh milk;  
 guaranteed. Harmon's farm, Olive street rd., 2  
 blocks from the corner of 7th block and  
 12th.

—For sale, a good Jersey cow. 6801 Sub-  
 urban av.

—AND CALF—For sale, fine fresh Jersey cow  
 and equally good's Grove, 5607 Florissant.

—WANTED—Jersey cow; good milkers. 1414  
 Washington av.

—For sale, fine cow for terrier dogs and puppies.  
 41 Leav.

—Beautiful Italian greyhound (female) for  
 sale or trade; what have you? Ad. H 163, P. D.

—For sale cheap, Italian greyhound puppies;  
 pedigree. Pa. Pudever, 123 E. M. st.;  
 Heville, Ill.

—For sale, fine lot male terrier pups; good  
 terriers. cheap. 726 Market st.

—For sale, thoroughbred English setter dog  
 and puppy. Bernard pub. 504 South av.

—WANTED—Cocker spaniel puppy; no cur;  
 low the dog. 918 Market st.

—SALE—Tame monkeys, young Mexican par-  
 rots, guaranteed faithful. Mrs. H. H. M. and  
 sons, etc. Wehrman, 417 Walnut st.

—AND WANTED—A bound; estate price. Ad.  
 110 E. DuSable.

—IND—For sale, pound bitch, rabbit break-  
 up; male hounds, 2 months, \$1 each; nicely  
 marked; fox terrier bitch, 3 months, \$2. 00.  
 2200 S. Kewick st.

—PES—For sale, handsome French poodle pup;  
 premium stock; prices reasonable. 801 S.  
 Terrell st.

—For sale, fine English bull pups; can be  
 sold at 106 N. 22d st.

—For sale, 2 for terrier pups, 6 weeks old.  
 3878 Easton av.

—For sale, male poodle pup, 3 months old;  
 fine and smart. 3836 Windsor pl.

—For sale, black and tan pigs; fine Scotch  
 line; also fancy fox terrier pups. 2201 E. 1st  
 street.

—For sale, fox terrier pups, pedigree from  
 winning stock; cheap. R. McNeil, 3515A  
 Ark av.

—For sale, 2 male pups; cocker spaniel &  
 4 bitches old. 815 N. Leonard av.

—OLIVER'S Mange Cure for Itch, ticks, etc.; guar-  
 anteed. Doc. all drug stores.

—WYNN—For sale, blue belton English setter,  
 smooth sh.; partly trained. 3118 Locust st.

—For sale, 5 sows, 6 & 7 pigs each, cheap.  
 JOHN Sanderson, Madison, Ill.

—For sale, pair of red timber wolves,  
 beautiful 304 E. Dehake, 611 R. 2d st.

**Belgian Hares.**

BELGIAN HARES—For sale, Belgian hares, cheap. 3214 Rutger st.

---

BELGIAN HARES—For sale, Belgian hares, cheap. 5735 Garfield av.

5733 Garnett ave.  
**SIJIAN HARES**—For sale, Belgian hares; sell-  
 ing at bargain. 1327 44th St.  
**SIJIAN HARES**—A fine lot of Belgian hares  
 sale cheap. Call 3039 Cass av.  
 ~~~~~  
**POULTRY AND BIRDS.**  
 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.  
**B**—For sale, fine home-bred roller canaries;  
 12 hens call \$2.50 each. 2018 4th St.  
**B**—For sale, 12 hens, 2018 4th St.; also  
 12 home-bred roosters. 4119 Olive st.  
**BIRDS WANTED**—Exchange bombing pigeons  
 brood leghorn chickens. 4100 Junata av.  
**BIRDS**—Will sell two incubators or trade  
 for eggs. 1216 1/2 St.  
**BIRDS**—For sale, 200-egg Fawcett incubator  
 also 5 Minorca hens and rooster. 5504  
 10th av.  
**BIRDS**—For sale, Perry State Incubator;  
 350 Commonwealth st.  
**BIRDS**—Wanted—An incubator must be 14  
 in order and cheap. Ad. K. 126. Post-Dispatch.  
**BIRDS**—Wanted for mounting, white and  
 red pigeons. 1 also leghorn and animals.  
 Mr. Meck, tailor-maker, 1943 S. Broadway.  
 ~~~~~  
**STEAM CARPET CLEANING.**  
 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.  
**BEST** CLEANING—American-Vander Steen  
 Carpet Cleaning Co., 10th and Pine sts.; best  
 cheapest. Local phone  
**BEST** Carpet Cleaning Co.; carpets  
 cleaned, made over and laid, lowest prices.  
 Local at 1st and 11th Sts.  
**BEST** STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO.  
 Give attention to altering, sewing and  
 re-laying. Burnin and Pendleton. Local: 274 W.  
 10th St.  
**BEST**, Compressed Air Home Clean-  
 ing Co. 23 Olive st.; dustless method; car-  
 peting thoroughly cleaned without  
 wetting; both phones.











AGENTS' RENT LISTS.	AGENTS' RENT LISTS.	AGENTS' RENT LISTS.	FLATS FOR RENT.	REAL ESTATE WANTED.	CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE
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**SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**Overland Park,**  
St. Louis County. We have a number of half-acre and larger tracts in this beautiful subdivision at prices from \$150 up. For plain and further information call at

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**  
FOURTH AND FINE STREETS.

**EASY PAYMENTS.**

At Maplewood For sale, house 117 Woodland at 5 minutes' lot 50 feet; 3 burgars and easy payments; look at it.  
B. F. STEINLE,  
304 Chestnut st.

**ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.**

For Sale—At Old Orchard, a brand-new, two-story, brick front house of 8 rooms, with cellar, reception hall, lot 75x147 feet situated on Newport at 5 minutes' walk from Silverdale and 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Call on Meramec Highlands estate; terms \$500 cash, \$30 per month. For particulars call on  
KREMLEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

**SUBURBAN BARGAIN.**

Ten acres, very choice, fronting about 1/2 mile on the Mississippi River, 1/2 mile from the Railway; very high; 8 mountains and 4 city limits; 3-room cottage; young cedar, orange and apple trees; 1000 ft. of stream; this is something choice. Terms to suit. Call on Midland Hotel, Terms to suit.

**PRICE \$6500.**

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.**

**FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.**

**\$5000 BUYS** nice suburban home of 3 acres, 4-room house and summer kitchen; two chicken houses, enclosed with wire fencing; two stable for cow, horse, stable for horse and surrey, with loft for hay; 4 minutes to Mo. Pac. R. R., 8 minutes to Suburban street cars; fruit trees and grapes; terms to suit. W. J. Biggs, Box 527, Kirkwood, Mo. or West Monroe st., one block north and west of Rose Hill crossing on Geyer road.

**HOUSE—Beautiful** little home in small Illinois town, on the Ohio river, a beautiful view.

**LAKE:** frame cottage; elegant place; poultry house; evergreen trees; fine view of lake; sell or exchange for property or business in city. **A. MITTELBERG, 16 N. 7th st.,** Room 422, Kamille Bldg., 904 Olive st.

**LAND—For sale, 10 to 20 acres, all improved, at Shady and Scott watered, good frame dwelling, stable, chicken house, fine view of lake. Sell or good water; at a bargain this week. **A. MITTELBERG, 16 N. 7th st.****

**COUNTRY PLACE—For sale; less than 24 miles by Iron Mountains R. R. the most sightly, well wooded and in excellent condition. Near St. Louis. Address: Anderson, 4037 Green Lea road, St. Louis. Will direct you to the place.**

**ST. LOUIS—For sale, special bargain; nice 3-room cottage and large lot in Chelsea Park, Webster Groves, cheap for cash. **A. MITTELBERG, 16 N. 7th st.****

**ST. LOUIS—For sale, a neat 5-room cottage; house; cedar and red pine; beautiful view of lake; beautiful grounds; fine shade lawn, fruit and flowers; the corner part of Webster Groves, cheap; need the money. **A. MITTELBERG, 16 N. 7th st.****

**HOUSES—For sale, 2000 to 3000; 1000; 1500; 2000; lot 10x27½; all kinds of fruit and flowers; incline on premises, Cherry and Mainwood; house from corner east side. At 1386 S. 3d.**

**IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**\$150 CASH,**  
BALANCE EASY TERMS,  
WILL BUY MODERN  
8-ROOM DWELLING.  
**Lincoln Trust Co.**  
SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

**HOUSE WITH 150X200 FT. \$3500**  
5332 Reber pl., near Macklind av., a 6-room  
house, bathroom and cellar, laundry and stable;  
\$500 cash and part monthly payments; splen-  
did location for a physician or anyone wanting  
a home with large lot.  
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 824 Chestnut st.

**Down Town**

We are authorized by the owner to sell a fine corner, two blocks from the Courthouse, well improved, for \$50,000. The building alone cost \$40,000. We have a proposition to lease for a term of years asked. See us for further particulars.

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**

FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.

**10-ROOM STONE-FRONT, \$4250.**

1514 Hickory: substantial stone-front, furnace, new plumbing; lot 28x125; a real bargain.

JOHN S. BLAKE & BROS., 17 N. 7th st.

**\$15 WORTH \$25**

**ST. LOUIS AVENUE,  
WEST OF MARCUS AVENUE.  
LOT 22x145.**

**Lincoln Trust Co.**  
Seventh and Chestnut Sts.

**HOUSE**—For sale, 6044 Munroe ave., 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric, cemented laundry, closets, cabinet mantels, lawn; lot 22x145, price \$3800.

**FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS**—Nice houses, city and suburban; elegant residences and pretty cottages; modern conveniences; large yards, fruit, flowers; terms scarcely more than rent; also World's Fair property and farms. Call or write McCrell's, 1224 Chestnut St. Bldg.

**HOUSE**—For sale, 4-room frame house, lot 6x120; 7319 Knapeland st., Knapeland; price \$1900; \$50 cash, balance \$25 per month; new house; must be sold at once. Dr. Hoeg, Knapeland.

wood.

**HOUSE**-For sale, 2121 The Reno av., 2-story 5-room frame, for \$2,500; street made; cheapest monthly. For the North End; \$1250; \$250 cash, balance monthly.

**STRODTMAN & STRODTMAN,**  
3617 N. Broadway.

**COTTAGE**-For sale, nice 5-room brick cottage; lot 25x122 1/2; on Indiana av., two blocks from Broadway; cash, \$1500; or terms.

**A. MITTELBAER,** 18 N. 7th st.

**RESIDENCE**-Wanted, as tenant, purchaser or if desired, as owner, a nice eastern part of city. Ad. H 21, Post-Dispatch.

**HOUSE**-For sale, neat six-room house; lot 150 feet; no incumbrance; no agents. Ad. L 117, Post-Dispatch.

**HOUSE**-For sale, 6-room frame; lot 50x140; terms \$1600 cash. Apply 3230 Hall.

**LOT**-For sale, Easton av., northwest corner of Burd, 10x110 ft.; \$1000; on account of alien. Inquire on premises.

**COTTAGE**-For sale, on monthly payments, 5522 & 16th st., near Bates st.; almost new; cheap; inquire on premises.

terms. \$200 cash, balance \$15 per month. For  
see and price see Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut.

**HOUSE.**—For sale, 4647 Margaretta av., modern  
kitchen, 2 rooms, 2 baths and garage; lot 34x115.  
Price \$2500; occupied by owner.

**HOUSE.**—For sale, home; good neighborhood; pay-  
ments less than rent; nothing down if respon-  
sible. Inquire 634 S. 7th st.

**HOUSE.**—For sale, 3954 Westminster pl., 10 rooms;  
modern kitchen; \$5500.

**HOUSE.**—For sale, 4329 Union av.; new, modern,  
3-room residence; 4-block of Forest Park; open  
lot.

**FLAT.**—For sale, three-room Sat. 5001 Subur-  
ban av.

**COTTAGE.**—For sale, a beautiful home cottage,  
with all modern conveniences, 1820 Spruce av.

HOUSE AND LOT—For sale, house and lot, near  
R. Santa Fe.



# POST-DISPATCH LIST OF REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

## 4 MODERN HOMES ... ON ... MARYLAND AV.

Between Taylor and Euclid Aves., in "Delmonico Block."

The four modern double brick residences on the south side of Maryland Avenue at corner of Taylor Avenue are now completed and ready for occupancy. These houses were built by a syndicate composed of adjoining property owners to insure first-class improvements adjoining their homes. The houses are of strictly modern design and contain every known convenience.

Each house contains 12 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 water closets, 14 large closets, open fireplaces, 6 mantels. Each house erected on lot 50x176.

These houses were not erected with a view to profit, and we can sell same for much less than they could be duplicated for, giving the purchaser the advantage of the favorable contract made for the erection of the four houses at one time.

Price \$14,000 inside  
and \$15,000 for Corner.

We can arrange very easy terms and would be pleased to have a call from interested parties. Houses open for inspection daily.

## Mercantile Trust Company

AGENTS,  
Eighth and Locust.

P. S.—We make a specialty of high-class residence property.

## TO SELL ... IN BERLIN HEIGHTS ... A DOUBLE 12-ROOM HOUSE, 4633 BERLIN AVENUE.

In the product of simplicity, an honest structure, designed with thoughtful care, from cellar to roof is a study. No one should live in a house in which either the back or sides are matters of mystery. The back of the house as important in its way as the front. Neither design nor material should be slighted; every part of a home should be equally pleasant. Such a house is 4633 Berlin av. The detail of its design is a work of art; its construction in exterior and interior is a piece of cabinet work worthy of what it receives—the highest commendation from the craft; all outside brick work dark buff Roman; two splendid lawns; three closets all plumbing the very best; hardwood finish; hardwood polished floors; in use be seen to be appreciated; open every day.

ROYAL INVESTMENT CO., 700 Chestnut st.

### 5941 Theodosia Av.

Elegant 8-room stock brick residence, with slate roof, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, beautiful lawn; house in thorough repair; newly painted, papered.

Lot 50x87.

If sold this week owner will sell for \$3500.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### A HOME FOR \$1600.

4500 Shaw av., a 7-room brick, with city water; just one block west of King's highway; house in first-class condition.

R. H. STOLTMAN, 4014 Manchester av.

### 4115 NEBRASKA AV.

A two-story Queen Anne 7-room brick house, close to Euclid, in prime condition. Lot 50x124.

PRICE \$3000.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

### BEAUTIFUL \$4,640 HOME

\$750 Cash—Balance Monthly.

3852 Hartford (1 block south of Tower Grove Park) 8-room brick dwelling; bath; tiled floor; elegant mantels; gas range; electric light; handsome woodwork; marble sink, etc.; lot 50x125; open today; 40 houses sold in about 2 years. See this bargain; you can't build it for the money.

GEORGE L. ZIMMERER, 617 Chestnut st.

### WHY PAY RENT

When you can buy a new house with rent money; go today and look at these new 4-room brick houses at 2715-1517 Broadway, lot 50x126.

HILDEBRANDT & NOBLE, 423 Chestnut st.

### N. W. Corner Delmar and Euclid

Fine brick building on corner, 52 feet vacant adjoining improvements, pay 10 per cent net, balance can be improved to pay 10 per cent very easily as there is a big demand for flats and stores in this neighborhood. Go out and look at the property and see.

Lot 100x110.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### LOOK AT THIS FOR \$2300.

4320 Swan av., a 7-room brick, with porcelain bath, sanitary closet, wall-to-wall, etc.; house itself cost more to build; the interior must be seen to be appreciated. Look at this today.

R. H. STOLTMAN, 4014 Manchester av.

### BEAUTIFUL GREENWOOD

Elegant, new, 7-room house; reception hall, city water, bath, attic; fine stone cellar; electric light; tiled floor; furnace; splendid lot, 60x125; lot 50x125; open today; two-thirds block south of M. Pacific R. R. and 2 blocks west of Euclid; urban area, 50 feet each line; house located on north side Commonwealth. Just south of M. Pacific track; \$2500; easy terms.

SLATTERY & HAUER, 8 N. 8th st.

### 3852 Lindell Boul.

Elegant modern 3-story gray brick residence of 11 rooms; hot-water heat; if you are looking for a fine house don't fail to see this one before buying.

Lot 50x125.

PRICE \$15,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## AT GREENWOOD TODAY, SUNDAY, AND DURING THE COMING WEEK WE OFFER 30 CHOICE LOTS AT SPECIAL PRICES. A VISIT TODAY WILL BE THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE.

Subdivision office corner Sutton avenue and Greenwood boulevard. Open all day Sunday. Week days, 3 to 6 p. m.

## Mercantile Trust Co.

EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.  
Take Suburban Car, Benton Division, to Maplewood Station.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

### Must Be Sold This Week.

3022 HARTFORD ST.

Nine-room brick house, arranged as flats; separate furnaces; hot and cold water; cemented cellar.

LOT 50x125.

RENT PER ANNUM, \$554.00.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$4500.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### SIX ROOMS AND BATH \$2600

No. 2311 Texas av., a 2-story brick dwelling of 6 rooms, bath, w. c., nice yard, trees, shrubbery, etc.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### 3426-28-32-34 Laclede Avs.

Four 3-story stone-front houses. Each house has 10 rooms, bath, gas, etc. Total rent, \$1400 per year.

PRICE \$3000 EACH.

Make offer. Will sell separately.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### A CHOICE INVESTMENT.

\$6500.

3508-10-12 N. Twenty-third st., three two-story houses, each with 10 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; all conveniences; all in splendid repair; addition to house only with card. For price, card of admission, apply to

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### 5069 Minerva Av. for \$4600

A 2-story and attic 9-room, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, cabinet mantels, natural wood finish; rent \$500; lot 50x125.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### 4139-4141-4143 OLIVE ST.

Three 6-room brick houses, with bath, gas, etc.; stable with one horse.

Lot 50x130. Price \$15,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### 1114 Park Av. Reduced to \$4500

Two-story brick flat of 10 rooms; gas, water, sewer; also 2-story 6-room flat in rear; lot 22x24 w. c. and bath; brick house with detached garage; lot 50x125; rent \$1200; terms to suit.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### FOR SALE

5446 Vernon Av.

13-room stock brick dwelling, with reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, etc.; detached garage; lot 50x125; price \$15,000.00.

Lot 50x125. Price \$15,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED!

OWNER HAS LEFT CITY.

8780 WEST PINE BOULEVARD.

Twelve-room house, with all modern improvements.

Lot 50x125. Price \$15,000.00.

MAKE OFFER.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### FLAT—For sale, 4 and 5-room flat on Olive st., near World's Fair and Delmar tracks; big bargain.

M. KEE-LEHMAN, 1114 Chestnut st.

### AN ELEGANT FLAT FOR \$4500

BRAND NEW EXTRA WELL BUILT

No. 3510 Hartford st., opposite Tower Grove Park, 2 flats of 4 and 5 rooms each, with bath, w. c. and hall on each floor; granite, tile, etc.; this is one of the best flats in city.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### THIS IS CHEAP

3828 Cass av.—A large 3-story 9-room brick house, with bath, w. c. and hall on each floor; granite, tile, etc.; this is one of the best flats in city.

Lot 50x125. Price \$15,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Block of ground, less 25 feet, fronting Sixth, Seventh, Stein and Schmitt streets (Granddett); will sell on very easy terms or exchange, cash or improved and assume.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,  
107 N. Eighth st.

### FOR SALE—SMALL DWELLING.

One-story 3-room brick dwelling, comparatively new; good cemented cellar; side entrance; lot 23x144 to alley; Hildert st., near Jefferson av.; terms could be arranged; bargain if paid cash.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,  
107 N. Eighth st.

### FOR DAIRYMAN OR TEAMSTER

No. 3802 Missouri av., 14-story frame of 3 rooms and attic; good stable for 25 head of stock; electric light; water, sewer, etc.; price \$2500.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### 905 S. TENTH ST.

Six-room brick house, arranged for two families.

Rent Per Annum, \$240.

Price for Quick Sale, \$4000.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

### FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS.

2520 Cass av., 2-story Cleveland, new modern reception hall dwelling; 9 rooms, including attic; cabinet mantels throughout; cemented cellar and furnace; house detached; side entrance; front porch; \$1000 cash, balance to suit purchaser; immediate possession.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,  
107 N. Eighth st.

### A Choice Investment.

S. W. Cor. Sarah and Finney.

Two stores on ground floor, 4 and 7-room flats upstairs; also store on Sarah street occupied by barber.

Rent Per Annum, \$1200.

Can be sold to pay 10 per cent net.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR \$3600

3331 Vista av., a new, substantial, well-built two-story seven-room brick dwelling, with reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, porch, colonial mantels, 15-inch walls, granite walls; lot 28x117; a very desirable home.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### AN ELEGANT HOME FOR \$5300

No. 3520 Halliday av., 2 blocks east of Grand av., a beautiful house of 8 rooms and attic; with all the most modern conveniences; elegant mantels, hardwood floors, etc.; the interior finish is simply grand; lot 50x125; a real bargain for a home; be sure and see it; the owner will be pleased to make easy terms.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### West Morgan Flats.

4122-22A—4124-24A Morgan St.

Four 6-room flats; all modern improvements. Lot 50x150. Renting for \$1800.00 per year. Call at office for particulars. Price \$12,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR \$3600

3331 Vista av., a new, substantial, well-built two-story seven-room brick dwelling, with reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, porch, colonial mantels, 15-inch walls, granite walls; lot 28x117; a very desirable home.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### SMALL FACTORY

615, 617 South 2d st., a substantial two-story well-built brick building; store in front; 8 rooms above and large building and yard in the rear; lot 45x130; paved alley. Adapted to almost any small factory; can be had at a bargain and upon terms to suit.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### WEST END FLATS.

4270-4272 Maryland Av.

A 2-story brick building, arranged as 5 and 6-room flats, with furnace, bath, gas and electric lights; gas range; strictly modern.

Lot 50x125. Price \$3000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
Eighth and Locust.

### A HANDSOME MODERN FLAT

3623 Blaine av., a new modern two-story, 11-room flat; has 5 rooms on top, 6 rooms below; reception hall, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, etc.; detached garage; lot 50x125; price \$15,000.00.

Lot 50x125. Price \$15,000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

### 2608 MADISON ST.

Six-room brick house, with finished basement; street and alley make; has sewer and gas.

PRICE \$2500.00

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## WEST END COTTAGES FOR HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES. DELMAR AND UNION BOULEVARDS, N. W. COR.— 410x471. Overlooks World's Fair Site, Westmoreland and Portland Places and occupies highest point in the western section of the city. McPHERSON AV. AND UNION BOULEVARD— 102x185. The corner nearest to Forest Park obtainable for an Apartment House or Hotel. LINDELL BOULEVARD AND NEWSTEAD AV.— 200x213. This corner will steadily increase in value. Lindell Boulevard is to St. Louis what Fifth Avenue is to New York. The only great thoroughfare leading directly from the city to the park. WASHINGTON AND EUCLID— 150x87. A Special Bargain at \$15,000.

## COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO., 312 N. BROADWAY.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

### 5205 Sacramento Av.

A three-room house, cistern and sewer.

PRICE ONLY \$1200.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

### 730 and 732 Euclid Avenue.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DWELLINGS, FINISHED IN HARDWOOD AND OF EXCELLENT LAYOUT. THESE ARE SUPERBLY. THEY MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. OPEN TODAY.

Jos. P. Wylie Real Estate Co.,  
809 Chestnut st.

### FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS—BELOW COST.

1225 Cook av., \$500; nice 6-room house, all conveniences; in perfect order.

3154-48 Delmar av., \$1800; 4 elegant flat, 6 rooms and bath each; steam heat; gas and electric light; lot 50x125; good income.

8414 School st., \$3500; 2-story stone-front 7-room house; lot 50x125.

3858 West Pine st., large residence, about 13 rooms; lot 50x125; \$16,000.

4209 West Belle pl., 8-room brick house; lot 30x147.

PATIN & TONTRE,  
628 Chestnut st.

### 3031 DICKSON ST.

Eight-room brick, with mansard roof, all improvements.

PRICE ONLY \$2000.00.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

### TWO-STORY, \$1475.

4121 Locust st., a 2-story frame, in nice condition, for one or two families; good stable; nice lot, 30x140; owner must sell.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### \$500 CASH

And the Balance on Monthly Payments Will Buy NEW 8-ROOM BRICK NO. 5166

No. 5166, a new, substantial, well-built two-story eight-room brick dwelling, with reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, porch, colonial mantels, 15-inch walls, granite walls; lot 28x117; a very desirable home.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### A HOME FOR \$1450

No. 2846 Neshoba st., a nice one-story, three-room cottage; good foundation; good cellar; lot 30x140.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### 6024 CATES AV.

A modern 10-room brick house, with reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, cemented cellar, porch, colonial mantels, 15-inch walls, granite walls; lot 28x117; a very desirable home.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 Chestnut st.

### 7-ROOM BRICK \$2000

No. 2115 Neshoba st., has 7 rooms; street made; sewer, gas and water; nice lot of 30x125.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### RENT \$1128—PRICE \$8750.

We have a beautiful double brick of 4 flats, 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; furnace, gas, water, sewer, etc.; lot 50x125; owner needs money and must sell; hence the above price.

APPLE & HEMMELMANN R. E. CO.,  
108 Chestnut st.

### A NICE HOME, \$1800.

No. 4724 Pennsylvania av., a 1½-story frame of 4 very large rooms; rock foundation; lot 30x140; a



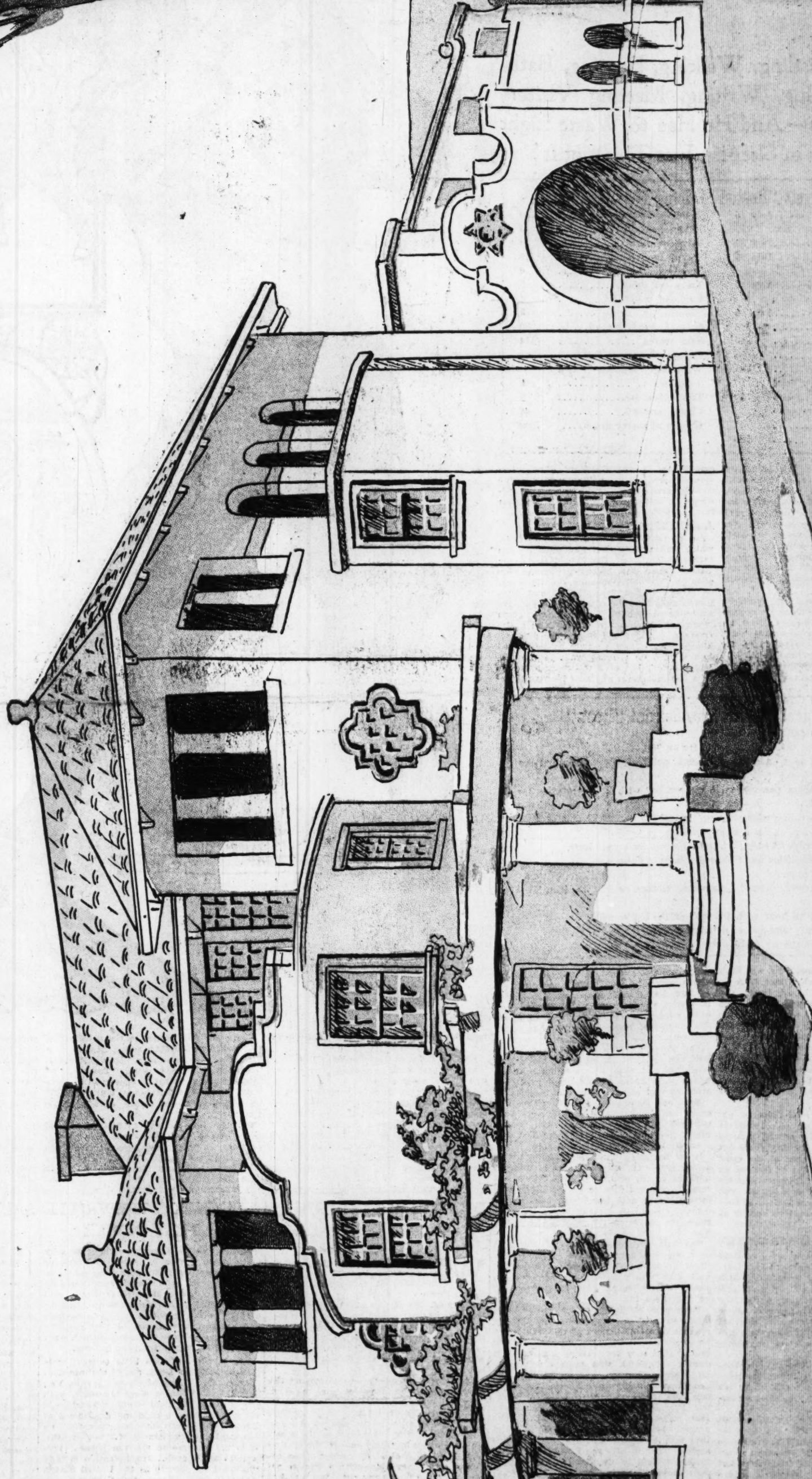




# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1902.

## Winter Home of George Kaime, A Wealthy St. Louisan, at Santa Barbara, California.



**G**EORGE KAIME of St. Louis is about to erect a winter home at Santa Barbara, California, that will make other Santa Barbara residences of rich men appear a little bit commonplace.

Through the Kaime home will cost \$25,000, at the lowest estimate, before a bit of furniture goes into it, it will not necessarily be more expensive than one or two other houses in this great winter resort. The Kaime house besides being large and sumptuous will be unusual in its architectural appointments. It will be ideal in many important respects.

Its design is in the Spanish mission style of architecture introduced so many years ago in Mexico. The adobe effect will be secured for the walls through the use of cementine construction.

Metal lath is first placed on the studding and cement plaster is spread on the lath. This hardens and becomes almost adamant. The cementine style of construction is from Paris, the hatching of construction novelties, and Santa Barbara's climate is said to be especially suited to its preservation.

A roof of red Spanish mission tiling is to have projecting eaves that will add to the general mission effect.

The front of the house will be semicircular with square loggia at the corners. The first story of one of these towers will be used for the main entrance. The first story of the other will be employed to connect living rooms and library by a cozy angle nook. A broad concrete Spanish terrace will surround the semicircular porch which will be 10 feet wide. Spanish columns rising from its outer edge will support open rafters. These rafters will form the roof to the porch and carry clinging vines and overhanging garden.

The semicircular front will be only two stories high. It will have a high Spanish cornice hiding its flat roof. The first floor of this semicircular front contains one-half of a circular living room, thirty feet in diameter. The front wall of the third story will be immediately over the center of this circular room. The third story like the loggia will have a square roof of red tiling with projecting eaves.

There will be a side driveway and flat roofed porch with Spanish cornice corresponding with the cornice and roof of the semicircular front. There are to be picturesque window effects and numerous towers and bays.

The interior will be no less striking than the exterior. The circular living room, which Barnett, Hayes & Barnett, the architects, say is without precedent, is entered from the reception hall that takes the space in the foot of one of the loggias. From the living room one may look into the library in which is a huge fireplace, into the dining room and into the great central hall with its grand staircase. The library and the dining room are finished in hard woods with heavily beamed ceilings. Each has a fireplace. The library has dwarf book cases and wall seats.

The kitchen is one of the great features of the house. There are all kinds of pantries and all kinds of safes. There is tile flooring and tiled wainscoting. The servants' dining room is off the kitchen.

The plumbing of the house is of the most recent style. There are four private bathrooms and one servant's bathroom. The upper rooms will be especially attractive with splendid views furnished from the bays and angles.

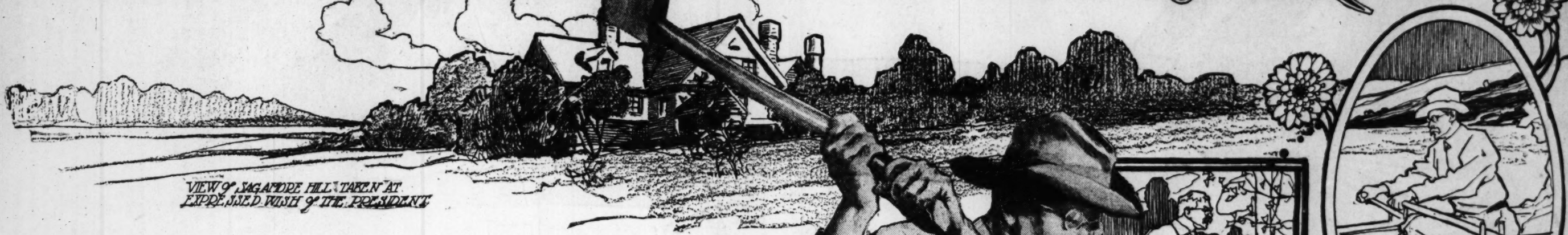
The house will contain 10 rooms. In the cellar there is to be a cold storage plant, furnace rooms, fuel storage rooms, storage rooms and rooms for surplus furniture, cellars for provisions, and a laundry with elaborate equipment.

Hard wood will be used in all interior treatment. It will be finished in natural colors.

Barnett, Hayes & Barnett will send men on to explain details and possibly make one or two inspections as the work progresses. Santa Barbara has lighting and water plants and all other equipments of a city for its 7000 population is of a well-to-do character. The view from its slopes embraces ocean and islands. The Southern Pacific is the only railroad connection.



# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STRENUOUS "REST-CURE"



VIEW OF SAGAMORE HILL TAKEN AT  
EXPOSED WISH OF THE PRESIDENT

Sixteen Hours a Day of Riding, Wrestling, Walking, Boating, Bathing, Rifle Practice, Tennis, Reading, Writing, Meeting Visitors and Attending to Official Business---And He Has to Waste Eight Hours Out of Every Twenty-Four in Sleep! Just Think of It!

OYSTER BAY, L. I., AUG. 12.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE Hotspur of the old Wyoming game, of the long stalks after big game, of the tense fighting days about Santiago, of the wonderful ride through the murky night from Mount Marcy to North Creek after President McKinley's death, is strenuous even in his rest.

President Roosevelt is on his vacation. For the coming five weeks he proposes to revel in the delights of a strenuous out-of-doors life in and about his beautiful country place on Sagamore Hill, three miles north of the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. If one would believe Secretary Cortelyou, the President has gone to Sagamore Hill for a "rest-cure." Perhaps the genial secretary to the chief executive was merely intending to perpetrate a mild form of jest when he gravely thus described the form of the President's relaxation from the duties and responsibilities of his high office, but to judge from the actions of the President himself there can be no doubt that he is enjoying the most wonderfully active "rest-cure" that has ever found actual representation in this country.

The "cure" includes everything from judicious wrestling bouts with his boys to long "cross-country" rides and walks, to say nothing of tennis, boating and bathing, with rifle practice interjected for the purpose of relieving his eyes when they become weary from reading correspondence or writing the book which he is rapidly completing on a phase of Western life which he has not treated in his previous volumes.

## "HOW GOOD IS MAN'S LIFE!"

Surely never in all the history of our Presidents has there been one so filled with the lust for healthy exercise of so many different sorts. Somewhere in his "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" the President has written: "How good is man's life--the mere living!" and that line has never been more fully proved than in this, his latest sojourn at Oyster Bay.

From the time that he jumped from the train on Saturday, July 5, on his return from his visit to Pittsburgh, and being leaving through the forest rainstorm that has swept over that section of Long Island in years, he has been the living, breathing incarnation of galvanic energy.

Free from the horde of politicians, "gappers" and busybodies that endeavor to consume what time remains to him in Washington after the duties of his office have been attended to, the President is having just the sort of a good time at his country place that would be expected of him.

As everyone knows, his children simply idolize his every word, utterance and performance, past or present; and in consequence the visitor to Sagamore Hill will find chances out of ten, find the President romping about with the little Roosevelts, while at respectable distances appear the keen-eyed secret-service men, who constitute a constant menace to any person who might seem to be ill-disposed towards the chief executive.

## TALKS OF HIS GUARDS.

These secret-service men, it may be remarked, annoy the President to a degree, and it was only a few days ago that he remarked to a friend: "Really, it isn't at all necessary to have these good fellows continually guarding me, for Oyster Bay is about as safe a place as could be found in this country; but in deference to the wishes of the people I permit it."

This statement is quoted merely to show how entirely able the President is to show care for himself. It brings to mind the story of the Bad Man of Bitter Creek, who took umbrage at Roosevelt in the old Wyoming days, when the President was young and tremendously enthusiastic over the prospects of ranch life after the four years' course at Harvard. Young Roosevelt had gone West, and with a fastidiousness that deceived many of the rougher spirits there, wore beautifully fringed buckskin clothes and a gold-tasseled sombrero.

Among the men that considered him exceedingly "tender" was the Bad Man of Bitter Creek. This chap was supremely annoyed by "the four-eyed tenderfoot," and lost little time in informing the population of the mining town that he was going to "take him into sixteen different sorts of how-knots." When Roosevelt heard about it he walked over to the tent of the Bad Man and after a strenuous discussion was hailed by the assembled crowd of bronco-busters and miners as a man of interest to the community.

There are no bronco-busters or bad men about Sagamore Hill, but it is safe to say, after seeing the superb physical condition of the President, that if there were they would better take to the adjoining woods when they see the President burst into sight; for, if appearances count for anything, he is, despite twenty or thirty additional pounds of flesh, the same man that led his men up San Juan Hill, cheering them on with the now famous cry of "Give 'em hell, boys! Give 'em hell!" But even if there are no bad men or other disturbers of that sort, there are many other things which serve to interest and amuse our versatile chief executive. There are, besides his delightful family and semi-official household, friends (innumerable who are constantly driving up in traps and drags, on horseback and afoot; then there is the wide sweep of wild-wood about Sagamore Hill, with the

## How Roosevelt "Rested" During His Vacation.

Arrived Oyster Bay.....	July 5	Times he has shaken hands.....	770
Left Oyster Bay for Sea.....	July 5	Entertainments.....	5
Girt.....	July 24	Special dinners.....	20
Returned to Oyster Bay.....	July 25	Special luncheons.....	12
Left Oyster Bay for Gardiner's Island.....	Aug. 5	Speeches.....	6
Returned from Gardiner's Island.....	Aug. 5	Trees cut down.....	8
Miles walked.....	125	Cords of wood cut.....	4
Miles ridden.....	200	Shooting at target.....	8
Miles rowed.....	35	Sets of tennis played.....	30
Hours given to sleep.....	393	Sets beaten.....	14
Hours devoted to official business.....	89	Days at Sagamore Hill.....	45
Hours devoted to semi-official business.....	40	Wrestling matches with children.....	8
Number of callers.....	595	Times beaten.....	1
		Cigars smoked.....	47
		Glasses of sherry drunk.....	Few

leafy lanes and byways which afford the pleasure of his constant communion with Dame Nature. And the President loves Nature, in all her visible forms. The spirit of his old Dutch forebears struggles strong within him and his virile nature craves the forests and the wild places of the earth with a never-decreasing eagerness. Perhaps that is why the Sagamore Hill property is mostly unconverted wildwood and has never been submitted to the landscape gardener.

Every day, rain or shine, the President dons knickerbockers, and alone or accompanied by "Teddy, Jr." or some friend, he will start off on a long morning walk through the woods or cross-country for eight or ten miles out and back.

If he does ride he mounts his great black stallion Midnight, and again with "Teddy,

Junior" is the President ever interviewed, and then in the manner which has endeared him to newspaper men everywhere he talked for a quarter of an hour in the freest and most delightful way.

## A STRIKING PERSONALITY.

As he sat there in a deep armchair, which had been owned and used by his father before him, the President of the United States was, indeed, a striking personality. He had just come in from a row on Oyster Bay with Archibald and Miss Ethel, and the glow of his recent exercise was still upon him. The Roosevelt home is on a high elevation of the land about Oyster Bay. He had been rowing for an hour or more, and as soon as he landed had started on a brisk walk to the hill, which he climbed with the speed and ease of a campaigner, and now he sat at per-

## One Typical Day of Presidential "Rest."

Rose at 7 o'clock and took cold bath.  
Walked 15 minutes through the woods for an "appetizer."  
Breakfast at 8 o'clock--Ate oatmeal, steak, potatoes, hot muffins and one cup of coffee.  
Read morning papers, personal mail and worked with his secretaries for one hour and a half.  
Went horseback riding with "Young Teddy," Archie and Kermit at 10:30 o'clock--returned at 2 p. m. for a light luncheon.  
Shot at target with "Teddy, Jr.," and Kermit for a half hour.  
Went rowing with Ethel and followed this by a swim with his boys--Returned home at 6:30 p. m.  
Took rub and leisurely donned his evening clothes, which he invariably wears for dinner.  
Dined and spent an hour with his wife on the big veranda.  
Went to his library and spent an hour reading.  
Retired for the night at 11:15 o'clock.

Jr., or the young Archibald, he will dash down through the driveway, lined with its primeval, moss-bearded locust trees, and then away with the care and the troubles of the statesman! Happy as a boy at his trying times and rejoicing as a young man in his strength, taking fences at a leap and ditches with all the abandon of the accomplished steeplechase rider, President Roosevelt will ride for two or three hours and again reappear at Sagamore Hill refreshed in mind and spirit and playful as a young cub bear.

This sort of intense animalism is nowhere better evidenced in the President than when the bonds of official routine are temporarily severed. Twenty years out of college he was a member of the class of '80 at Harvard, he takes as intense an interest in the athletic achievements of his alma mater as the most enthusiastic and beardless freshman; for it is whispered that enthusiasm has at least replaced apathy at fair Harvard.

## INTERESTED IN COLLEGE GAMES.

Within the last few days the President was discussing the Yale-Harvard and Harvard-Princeton games and wondering which was really the champion college team, and he finally came to the conclusion that the championship must remain in doubt, since Yale had beaten Princeton and Harvard had beaten Yale and Princeton had defeated Harvard in the one game played between them.

To a writer for the Sunday Post-Dispatch who called on the President last Monday and who was most courteously received, it seemed that never had the chief executive appeared in more splendid health. The manner in which President Roosevelt receives a visitor is of the sort that instantly puts one at his ease and adds to the conviction that in the President there are not only the powers of leadership, but those qualities of human interest that are possessed by only a few.

When a man is presented the President grasps his hand with the firm grip of the trained athlete, and, placing his other hand upon his shoulder, looks him man squarely in the eyes. Indeed, such is the manner of the President that instantly his visitor almost unconsciously feels that here is a man to whom he can talk as man to man, and who is not losing sight of the dignity that must hedge a President about, nevertheless may speak his mind and laugh as if with any other man.

According to his invariable custom President Roosevelt stated that "under no cir-

cumstances is the President ever interviewed," and then in the manner which has endeared him to newspaper men everywhere he talked for a quarter of an hour in the freest and most delightful way.

The President was dressed in a rough suit of light tweed, with black golf stockings and square-toed calfskin shoes, which were covered with dried mud. He wore no vest and his hair was tumbling.

But one instantly felt that restless energy and indomitable perseverance were centered in this wonderful man, whose gimlet-like eyes gleamed or beamed at you through his gold-rimmed spectacles. It so happened that the President was sitting beside the superb bronze of himself, modeled by the sculptor Kelley, which had come by express that very day, and it was interesting to note that there has been a decided change in appearance of the man since the days of the Spanish-American war.

The bronze represents Roosevelt mounted upon his war horse, garbed in his Rough Rider uniform, with a "kerchiever" in hand, waving on his men for the charge up San Juan Hill.

There is no possibility of getting the President, so long as he remains in office, to make a direct statement as to which sport he prefers; but one thing is certain, and that is that it is not fishing. Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who prefers fishing to all other diversions, has said that "the fisherman who sits upon a bank the whole day long must not be considered lazy," but President Roosevelt would doubtless take issue with him on that point. The present President simply couldn't stand that sort of sport--he is too restless, too active. That is why the Roosevelts do not include fishing in the list of their out-of-door sports at Sagamore Hill. It also explains why the President does not own either a steam yacht or a sailing sloop. There is too much loading aboard these craft.

There is no loading on Sagamore Hill. The children are up with the lark every morning and their father follows soon after. The before breakfast fun includes everything from pillow fights to rough and tumble "scraps," and often the President is the referee and final arbiter. Then there is a hearty breakfast, at which the Roosevelts, from father to youngest son, eat as befits good trenchermen. The President then goes into his library to

read his morning's mail and glance over the papers.

This is followed by the invariable long "cross-country" walk or horseback ride, with one of the sons in tow.

After luncheon there is tennis, croquet and an escape if possible from the secret service men, for a row on Oyster Bay or some other diversion, while at various times during the day the President will drop into his office in the bank building in the village and transact any business or sign any papers that Secretary Cortelyou may have ready.

There are five horses in the presidential stable--his own riding horse, Midnight; a beautiful roan that Mrs. Roosevelt rides; two carriage horses, young "Teddy, Jr." and Archibald; and a speedy little Shetland pony. Another horse will probably be added upon the return of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Besides the horses, there are several dogs, among which is a handsome brother of Bazil I., which was given to Archibald last week, by George Glaser, of Chicago, who had also given him Bazil I., which died last week, amid the wallings of the

younger members of the Roosevelt family. The new dog has been named Bazil II., and accompanies Archibald on his daily ride to the village.

It is a delightful outing that the President is having, and the spot is one to smooth the travails of the statesman. The drive from the railroad station at Oyster Bay leads through the village and around a long road lined with noble and imposing locust trees, on up a winding driveway, on either side of which the slope has purposely been left in its original uncultivated state.

Here the President is resting, if such strenuous exercise as he takes can be so described, and here he will remain for the next five weeks, free from cares and just having, as he expresses it, "a bully good time."

The house itself is situated upon a gentle elevation which commands a superb view of the Sound upon its northern side and of Oyster Bay to the east. It is a summer house, made attractive with broad verandas, big windows and a friendly looking doorway. The house can be seen from the railroad station.

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# SOCIAL LEADERS OF WASHINGTON

Wives of Senator Depew and Coronation Ambassador Reid Rule in the Official Set by Reason of Their Tact and Beauty.



MRS. CHAUNCEY DEPEW,  
FROM A PAINTING BY  
ADOLF MÜLLER-URI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday  
Post-Dispatch.

WO of the fairest and ideal society leaders in Washington are the wives of two distinguished Americans. They are Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Depew was Miss May Palmer. She is most fastidious in her choice of friends

and prefers the intellectual set to the wealthy crowd. Mrs. Depew is greatly given to music and, like her husband, takes the greatest interest in the study of social problems. She is said to have decided socialistic inclinations. Her charities are many, but they are entirely exclusive of the organized charitable projects. Mrs. Depew is a charming blonde rather tall and lithe. She speaks Eng-

lish perfectly, of course, but there is the slightest tinge of the French accent discernible. This latter was acquired during Mrs. Depew's years of existence in France.

Mrs. Reid has been a social leader practically since her debut. She and Mrs. Depew are fast friends and have many social and charitable ideas in common. Mrs. Reid is very wealthy in her own right and, it is said, has contributed, by

her tact and admirable judgment, greatly to the success in life of her distinguished husband. Mrs. Reid was to have been one of the foremost of American women at the coronation of King Edward to which function Whitelaw Reid was sent as the special representative of the United States government. The King's illness, however, spoiled the festivities and Mrs. Reid returned to this country where they now are.



MRS. WHITELAW REID.

## BALTIMORE SMOKE NUISANCE WILL BE ABOLISHED FOREVER

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday  
Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE is preparing to rid itself of the smoke nuisance forever. Plans have been laid to convert the municipality into an electric city like Niagara. The power will be generated by the waters of the Susquehanna river and transmitted overland by wire to Baltimore.

The idea has been in process of formation for a year and a half, and the deal has just been closed whereby a syndicate will ultimately absorb the United Light and Power Co. and the Mount Washington Electric Light Co.

The syndicate will take up one or both of two development schemes, one known as the Beach Bottom Development, owned by Baltimore and Pittsburg capitalists, the other the Conowingo Development, south of Peach Bottom, owned in Philadelphia.

A third plant is in contemplation, and the first generation of horse power will be as high as 120,000.

Over \$500,000 has been paid for the two lighting and power companies under the auspices of the Continental Trust Co. of

Baltimore, and it is part of the scheme to furnish light and power to small towns and villages surrounding Baltimore.

This idea of transmitting electric current generated by waterfalls to distant points of utilization has revolutionized the industrial conditions in the West, where cities, mines and manufactories are lighted and operated many miles from the initial waterfall. In fact, there is no limit to the distance the current may be transmitted mechanically. Sacramento, Cal., is lighted and its trolley cars are operated by power generated on the American river at Folsom, 20 miles away.

Power is transmitted from San Antonio Canyon, Cal., to Pomona, 16 miles away in one direction, and to San Bernardino, 28 miles, in another.

Butte, Mont., gets 15,000 volts from the Big Hole river, over 20 miles away. Redlands, Cal., goes nine miles to Mill Creek canyon for its electric light.

Salt Lake City used to be satisfied with 10,000 volts received overland 14 miles from the waters of the Big Cottonwood, but when the trolley system grew larger an additional 16,000 volts had to be transmitted from Ogden canyon, 35 miles distant.

## A NEW AUTO THAT WILL RUN EVEN FASTER THAN THE WIND

REASONS why an iceboat travels faster than the wind engaged the discussion of two mechanicians in a big foundry recently, as it has that of many others.

One of these men was fonder of theory than of practice, while the other preferred to work with his hands rather than with his head, as a general thing. This time they met on friendly ground until, after demonstrating the old problem to each other's entire satisfaction in many different ways, the practical man declared that it would be possible to build an "automobile" that would do more, in that it would run by wind power directly against the wind. He was challenged at once by the other, who took pencil and board, and, in a few moments, showed that this was impossible.

He showed that the resistance which the whole surface of the machine would offer to the wind must be greater than any force which the same wind could itself exert to overcome it. The practical man talked it as it had been built to do, and, before back until forced to confess that he was defeated in the argument. Then he went to work to build a machine

It was only a toy of the lightest construction. The essential parts were a tricycle, with little wheels in front, and a big driving wheel behind. Over this was erected a much larger fan wheel, and before this, sloping up from the ground like a cow-catcher, was a wind shield, which would throw any current of air that came against it upward, so that it would impinge directly upon the fans. From the fan wheel the driver ran an actuating belt, composed of a stout rubber band, and crossed so as to reverse the motion.

Practice won over theory, for as the stream from a miller's bellows was directed against the front of the machine it started and ran faster and faster until it butted itself against the nozzle.

For days it stood on the bench of the inventor by a window overlooking the river, which there runs deep and still.

It was a curiosity to all who passed, until an evil hour, when its builder threw the window open suddenly. A stiff blast came in, the machine ran forward to meet it as it had been built to do, and, before he could grab it, it went over the sill, and a faint splash far below told that its work was done.



# "HE REAL MARY MACLANE" as Seen by Zona Gale

WRITTEN FOR  
THE SUNDAY  
POST-DISPATCH

The First Authorized Interview With  
Her Since the Production of Her  
Already Famous Book.

## MARY MACLANE'S BOOK A SUCCESS.

THE Story of Mary MacLane" was accepted by H. S. Stone & Co. of Chicago the day after the manuscript was received from Miss MacLane, and the book was published a week later.

Eighty thousand copies were sold in the first month after it was issued, and the author is said to have received already over \$17,000 in royalties.

The book has also brought her the nickname of the Mountain Marie Bashkirtseff.

It starts thus:

"I, of womankind and of 19 years, will now begin to set down as full and frank a portrayal as I am able of myself, Mary MacLane, for whom the world contains not a parallel."

The first part of the book is devoted to an analysis of herself. She sums up with this:

"I find myself a genius, a liar—a general moral vagabond, a fool more or less and a philosopher of the peripatetic school."

Succeeding chapters tell of her lonely life, of her lack of sympathy with her family, of the unprofitableness of life in her home city, Butte, of her one warm friend, "The Anemone Lady," of her longing for love and her passion for the devil and Napoleon Bonaparte.

She says she is like the Russian Bashkirtseff but deeper, and finds a kinship in the Lord Byron of "Don Juan."

Miss MacLane is particularly outspoken against commonplaceness. It is the unusual that attracts her. She devotes considerable space to a condemnation of the conventional marriage ceremony, and conventions of many kinds arouse her ire and her bitter denunciation.

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MARY MACLANE of Butte, Mont., wrote the story of herself and committed it to the "wide, wise world." She told everything she knew about herself, and everything she thought and felt—but not everything she is.

For last week I sat with her for three hours at the home of Miss Corbin, her "Anemone Lady," in Cambridge, and as we two lunched together next day, I believe I saw her as she is, and I believe I know the real Mary MacLane. And so this is the story of Mary MacLane, which her book does not tell.

Inasmuch as I did not go to Cambridge to pass judgment on Mary MacLane, or to find out whether she poses or whether she is a genius, or whether she is good, or loves her mother, or steals—or indeed whether any of her books is really herself—I shall not say what I thought about any of these things.

I will simply tell what she did and said in the time we were together, prefaced by two statements, which ought to be taken into consideration at every step.

First—She is exceedingly pretty—far prettier than her pictures.

Second—Nobody can repeat what she says verbatim and at the same time be perfectly fair to her. For her manner and her voice and her pretty, rippling laugh are extra illustrations not to be reproduced.

When I heard her steps on the stair at the home of the "Anemone Lady," they came tapping out a little refrain, the burden of her portrayal of herself.

"I am not good," they said, singing from her book; "I am not virtuous; I am not generous. I am awaiting the coming of the devil, and I know he usually comes. I am a genius."

"And, O dear," I thought, "you are not pretty. For otherwise unattractive people give out that they are not good."

She came in and took my hand in her own warm and firm and rather large hand. She sat down in a big leather chair and waited for me to begin. The little refrain her tan boots had tapped out died in my head as I looked at her.

Mary MacLane, alert for the coming of the devil, looks like a Madonna, and a pot of sweet lavender and a big old lace.

Mary MacLane is not little. She is tall—5 feet and 6 inches, really—and she has a pretty figure and a well-set head.

Her hair, which is her chief glory, is all rippling and brown shadows, and in tendrils about her face.

Her eyes are blue and direct and old and sad.

Her chin is round and petulant and faintly dimpled like a child's.

Her mouth is nearly perfect.

Her nose is straight and delicate, and all her features are small.

She looks both child and woman. She has a ready, merry little laugh, like a child's, and a frequent, only partly suppressed yawn, like a child's and a quick nod of understanding that is in some way childlike, too.

Her eyes alone are old, and "her eyelids are a little weary." Yet, curiously enough, her sudden far-away look, the droop of her mouth sometimes, and even her direct gaze, are more childish tiredness than adult.

When she makes the most outrageous statements you feel a quick impulse to have her learn her lesson better; but the next minute she may be teaching you.

She was wearing a little pale-blue muslin frock, flowery and trailing, with something dainty and tucked and white for a yoke, and little clusters of baby-blue ribbon. She looked like a Dresden shepherdess, or like Phyllis at a spinning wheel, and far, far less wise than either ingenu or debutante.

Yet for that matter she herself had written: "None of my acquaintances would suspect I am a thief. I look so respectable, so refined, so nice, so inoffensive, so sweet, even!"

And yet she had also written: "The world is like a little marsh filled with mint and white Hawthorne." At all events, I decided, she should have the benefit of the mint and white Hawthorne side of her. And I straightway tried to forget everything her book had said and to start afresh on the story of Mary MacLane.

"Do you wish you hadn't published your book?" I asked. For she so little resembled her book that her answer seemed inevitable, and my question pardonable.

"No," she said, "because when I wrote it I was only 19. Now I am 21."

"Is it the true story of yourself as you were then?" I said, "or do you mind the 'wise, wise world,' knowing all about it is the true story of yourself," she asked.

"Why should I have written it? The only joy I had was writing it. That book was. It no longer

amuses me to be all the things I was when I wrote that. But it is my story as I was then."

"I am a genius. Then it amused me to keep saying so, but now it does not. Now I expected to be happy sometime. Now I know I never shall be."

"Why not?" I said.

"The only time I could ever be happy," said Mary MacLane, "would be not when I was really happy, but just the instant before that happiness. And that I am sure I shall never have."

When I wrote my book I wanted to love some one. I wanted to be in love. Now I know that I never shall be in love—and I no longer wish to be.

"I don't like men. I met a man in Chicago with whom I should like to have been in love," she added, "but I couldn't fall in love with him. I was born to be alone, and I always shall be; but now I want to, too."

"When I wrote my book," she went on, "I hated Butte. I hated the people and the barrenness. I hated the sand and the life."

"Now I know that I should love to go back there and live there. I know that I love Butte. I didn't at 19. I do at 21."

It began to look as if these two years had made a woman out of the child who laid her soul to the "wide, wise world."

Here was no self-assertive being breathing invectives at home and the universe. Here was a girl with shadow hair and a blue downed gown who said she longed for her home.

"And the devil?" I asked her, "you are not waiting for him?"

"Oh, yes I am," she said, simply. "So there were back full two years."

"Such a mountain has been made out of that," she said, "hasn't there? I don't want the devil particularly, but I do want experience. So does every one. Every one keeps still about it and goes softly along to meet the devil, quite silently. I said I was going to meet him, and the rest didn't know I spoke for them, too. But I knew. Don't let's talk of that."

"There are two things in your book," I said, "that I wish you hadn't written. One was that your mother is nothing to you."

"Of course," she answered, without surprise, "I don't expect you to approve of that. I don't approve of it myself. Only it was true, so I said it. Oh!" she exclaimed, "don't think I approve of what I say in my book. I don't—much of it. I don't approve of myself."

"I know I am unworthy, through and through, and I don't approve of that, but it is all true."

"I was writing about myself as I knew myself. And so I put in everything. What was the other thing you didn't like?"

"I wish," I said, "you had not said you are a thief."

"Oh!" said Mary MacLane, laughing, "but I'm not now. It doesn't amuse me any longer. It used to. But I really haven't stolen anything now in some months."

"Now see," I said, "never mind for a minute about the morality of stealing. Suppose we set that aside. Do you think it is good breeding to steal?"

"Why," she said, "if it amuses you, and the people you steal from are not inconvinced I don't see why it is any worse than half the lives of some of us, but they were to give away. Besides, every one steals dining-car things."

"I do not think," she added, "that the point you make about good breeding is an important one. All the Ten Commandments that really can be kept and that are not outworn, are these that offend good taste only. There is really no right and wrong. I recognize no right and wrong."

"Why did you say a moment ago that you were unworthy, then?" I asked.

"Don't you want to speak quite frankly for a minute and let us talk about which ever is not the pose?"

"It is curious when you begin to be frank. How hopelessly rude you have to be."

General Hammond in many discussions. It was after Dr. Griscom had made his home in Colorado, in 1890, that his mind began to totter. He fought it for a long time, but steadily grew worse, and one day he attempted to kill himself by swallowing chloroform on the street in Denver. His life was saved and he was sent to the insane asylum in Pueblo, where he remained five years.

The man who had been recognized as one of the first living authorities on the subject of insanity became a patient of a brother alienist. He partly recovered, was discharged, and went to Washington last June to make his home with his son. But the recovery was only temporary. The madness had not been eliminated, and Dr. Griscom ended his wrecked life by shooting himself through the head as he stood on the front porch of his son's home.

Even more dramatic was the end that came to Dr. Emmett Enos, for five years superintendent of the Illinois State Asylum for the insane at Kankakee, who on May 21 last was committed to an institution a maniac.

Dr. Enos was a profound student of mental diseases. He had under his care 230 patients, and while he was at the head of the asylum he gave up his whole thought and time to treating them. The constant study and application and the close association with the insane had its effect upon him. Two years ago, long before any of his friends or associates discovered any change in him, Dr. Enos realized that his mind was weakening.

He made a careful diagnosis of himself, he studied his symptoms with the cold, impersonal skill and judicial attitude of a scientific man, and his knowledge forced upon him the conclusion that he was going insane. With unerring precision the expert on insanity recognized the symptoms he had so often observed in others, an illustration of the strange dualism of which the human mind is capable.

It seems almost incredible that the reason of even a neurologist could determine where was the line of demarcation between the sane and insane in his own mind, yet there was no doubt that Dr. Enos was able to do that astounding thing.

He called some of his associates into consultation and laid bare the grim and awful thing that possessed him. They found his diagnosis correct. They agreed on the treatment that he laid out for himself.

For two years Dr. Enos lived with the knowledge that he was to go mad, yet all the while he attended to his duties, and there was no evidence of the broken mind in his professional work. The torture of his daily routine, the constant objection of the jibbering, senseless wrecks before him and the knowledge that he must be as they are must have hastened the end, but his mighty will held the evil hour in check.

Two months before his mind broke down entirely Dr. Enos told his friends that he was an insane man, and that it was only by his will-power that he held the madness in check, prevented it from overmastering him.

Then he was persuaded to resign, and his collapse swiftly followed.



MARY MACLANE  
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1902.

Her latest photograph, taken last week in Boston, especially for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

haven't stolen anything now in some months."

"But I pose all the time," said Mary MacLane. "I never give my real self. I have a hundred sides, and I turn first one and then the other. I am playing a deep game. I have a number of strong cards up my sleeve. I have never been myself excepting to two friends."

I laughed and took her hand. "Your real self was in every sentence just then," I said, "don't you see?"

"But," she exclaimed, "why shouldn't everybody pose? Most people are stupid and put out their hand. I am not. I am clever enough to select poses, why ever be yourself to any one? You have a right to yourself for yourself and your friends. Why should I give myself to you? You are nothing to me."

"That motorman," I said, "looks better in his uniform than in silver armor or doublet and hose. But you and I take it for granted. We don't say it to the motorman, especially when the motorman is our guest."

The blue figure flashed across the room and put out its hand.

"I know," she said, with a pretty gesture, "I beg your pardon."

"See the ink," she observed presently, looking at her finger, "but don't look at my hands. They are large. I don't like my hands, but I do like my feet. Don't you?" she added.

She pointed toward a prettily shaped buckled shoe.

"When people say I have pretty hair," she went on, "I always correct them by saying at once, 'I have beautiful hair.' It is so funny. I did that several times in Chicago. Oh!" she said, "the people at the tea in Chicago—you should have seen me eager for them."

"I dislike myself far less for capering than them for wanting to see me. How do you do, Miss MacLane? I am so interested in you," they all said. Many of them didn't know how to be interested in me. Oh, but

personal skill and judicial attitude of a scientific man, and his knowledge forced upon him the conclusion that he was going insane. With unerring precision the expert on insanity recognized the symptoms he had so often observed in others, an illustration of the strange dualism of which the human mind is capable.

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Providence was merciful to him, for in a few months death followed the less of his reason. At the age of 38 Dr. Emmett Enos, expert in insanity, died in the gloom of madness.

It is a notable fact to make thoughtful ever regain his reason.

There were a few," she said, "whom I did love." Her face was very tender for a minute, until she recalled something.

"One woman," she said, "said to me, 'Oh, you haven't found yourself yet, that's all. You'll find it. How I know I shall. I shall suppose I know I'm not the way I will be. Why can't they see I am the way I am, and I say, that's all.'"

"Don't you think yourself you will be different in two years?" I asked her.

"Yes," she said, "I know I shall. I shall write three more books—four in all. I shall do these before I am 25. After that I shall be nothing. We MacLanes all go down after 25."

"My other books will be very different from this. I don't know whether they will be novels or not. But people are going to say: 'Oh, that is her real self now.' They will say that of each book."

"But 50 years after I am dead they will say, 'Her first book was her masterpiece. Not only that, but it was a masterpiece.'"

"And what will become of you after you are 25?" I asked her.

"I don't care," she answered. "But I shall not be forgotten."

She leaned back in the deep leather chair and let the lace ruffles fall over her hands.

"I am," she said, simply, "one of the great ones of earth."

"Tell me," I said, "whom of the other great ones of earth are you most fond of? What do you read?"

"I don't read," she said.

"They say you are a feminine Walt Whitman," I suggested, "who began younger."

"I never have read a line of Walt Whitman," she declared.

"They say," I went on, "that you are now and then like Elbert Hubbard."

"I never read him," she said. "I have seen a copy or two of the Philistine—that is."

"They say," I concluded, "that you are like Marie Bashkirtseff. Do you think that?"

"I am greater than she," she said. "I have only read two or three entries in her journal, but I know that."

Then she told me what she had read.

"I don't care at all about Browning," she began. "I hold Mrs. Browning far more of a poet than he. No, I haven't read all he wrote, of course. I don't know Christina Rossetti, but I know a few of Dante Rossetti. And Longfellow I don't care for."

"Of poets I put Virgil first—he was greatest. Poe next, and the greatest thing he wrote was 'Annabel Lee.' And Chaucer third. 'Annabel Lee' is the greatest poem ever written."

"I have read Stevenson—I like him. And some of Dickens, and 'Jane Eyre' and 'Albert Ross.'"

"In your book," I said, "you quoted 'The pure of green things growing.' You evidently liked that. Wouldn't you like to read Keats and Pater and Dante and Shakespeare and find more like that?"

"No," she said, "I don't have to do that. I have all those beautiful things in my book. There was a pause."

"Read me something from my book," she said, finally. "Read me the chapter I like best—the one about the Gray Dawn. That has all my soul in it. I will tell you if I don't like the way you read it."

I read it and when I misplaced a word she told me just what was wrong.

"Now read the entry about Greece," she said, "and then the one about asking for bread and receiving a stone. The last is the most intense in the book. In the first a Chicago woman emphasized 'music' as she read. I could have murdered her."

"When I wrote my book," she said after I had finished, "I wrote from 9 or 10 at night until 4 in the morning. Then I would be too exhausted to undress and I would throw myself on the bed and sleep. But at 6 the next morning I was up again and out on the sand to see the Gray Dawn. All of myself is in that book—myself as I was then."

"Why should I give myself?" I quoted from her words. "Why did you give yourself?"

"I wished to, then," she answered. "No," she answered me in a moment, quite simply, "I do not see any beauty in self-restraint. Give something. If not yourself, then a pose. I gave myself."

Then she read to me—the chapter about her sense of humor, and the Italian woman oedipus.

"—an anglophobe pattern in a calico dressing jacket"—she read. "Wasn't that clever of me to select just that?" she looked up to say.

"—and tacks and dream-books and mouth-organs, do you fancy?" she broke off again. "Wasn't that a fine streak of mine, to say mouth-organs?"

"—on her brown, brass-ringed hands, on her black satin wrapper—wasn't that wonderful detail to say 'black satin wrapper'?" she interrupted herself. "Yes, that is where I am great—in my use of detail."

It was growing dark in the drawing room of the Anemone Lady. Outside the window a group of curious girls stood, pointing out the house.

Mary MacLane read on, her voice vibrating with real feeling and notable for its complete lack of emphasis. There is a curious levelness in her voice. She reads and talks as one pronounces French words.

Often she turned her face to the window and read on as faintly as Cyrano read his letter. She knew every word of her story of herself.

In the half light her blue gown and lace ruffles and her hair looked so newly incongruous that I could not resist ransacking myself, at the door, that it was she.

"What would you rather do with your life than anything in the world—honestly?" I asked her.

"I would rather be a fairly happy wife and mother," she said simply. "There is nothing better in the world. But I never shall be. I am not worthy to be. You see, all the tastes and instincts with which I was born are not high. I am not good at heart."

So I said good-night to her, standing in the vine-scented doorway of the old Cambridge house, looking like a pot of lavender and a fall of old lace.

The next day we lunched together. I talked with her about Butte, about Boston, about Chicago, about a book or two, about those at the other tables. Of all these it was natural, the personal aspect and its relation to her which interested her.

"Indeed," runs one paragraph in Miss MacLane's book, "my conversation is on all occasions devoted, directly or indirectly, to myself."

Over luncheon she never for a moment ceased to do her part.

"One must always say things that aim to interest," she said, "because in the world one must after all pay for one's keep."

Those two things happened: From the little dish of cracked ice Miss MacLane took half a dozen olives and dropped them deliberately in the blouse of her white shirt-waist.

"I love them," she explained. "They are wonderful to eat—in very small bites."

And when the waiter was bowing over his tip she addressed him.

"Waiter," said Miss MacLane, "will you match me for the tip?"

"Madame," said the waiter.

"Will you match me for the tip?" she asked.

"But, yes, madame," he replied. The first quarter he lost; the second time he won them both.

"Do you think I am crazy, waiter?" asked Miss MacLane as she rose.

"No, madam," said the waiter. "I have seen many others many times."

"And yet," I said to Mary MacLane, you wrote well indeed about the three gold rocks that came up out of the sea."

She crossed Tremont street to the Common, and her athletic figure and erect head were those of any healthy-minded girl, only a bit more attractive than most. As she walked she ate an olive delicately.

ZONA GALE.

"I Don't Want the Devil Particularly,  
But I Do Want Experience," She  
Says to Her Interviewer.

## LIFE EPITOME OF MARY MACLANE.

MARY ELIZABETH MACLANE comes of French Scotch stock. On her father's side she is descended from the famous MacLane clan of the Highlands of Scotland. Her mother is of French origin. She was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1882, nearly twenty-one years ago.

Her father was a man of great eccentricity. When Mary was but four years old he moved his family to Great Falls, Mont., and in 1890 he died. In 1896 she moved to Butte with her mother and there she has lived ever since in a comfortable home in Excelsior avenue.

Her closest friend is Miss Frances Corbin of Missoula, a teacher at the Butte High School, under whom Miss MacLane studied literature, and to whom she referred in her book as "The Anemone Lady." But Miss MacLane made few friends and her life was lived to a great extent apart from other people.

Miss MacLane left Butte on July 5 last, going direct to Chicago. There she was the guest of Misses Lucy and Harriet Monroe, the former a reader for H. S. Stone & Co., publishers of Miss MacLane's book. She spent ten days in Chicago, one in Buffalo, and then went to Boston and Cambridge.

The young woman wrote her only published work, "The Story of Mary MacLane," recently published in Chicago, when she was 19. The work is introspective and almost entirely autobiographical.

She has announced that she will write another within two years.

there were a few," she said, "whom I did love." Her face was very tender for a minute, until she recalled something.

"One woman," she said, "said to me, 'Oh, you haven't found yourself yet, that's all. You'll find it. How I know I shall. I shall suppose I know I'm not the way I will be. Why can't they see I am the way I am, and I say, that's all.'"

"Don't you think yourself you will be different in two years?" I asked her.

"Yes," she said, "I know I shall. I shall write three more books—four in all. I shall do these before I am 25. After that I shall be nothing. We MacLanes all go down after 25."

"My other books will be very different from this. I don't know whether they will be novels or not. But people are going to say: 'Oh, that is her real self now.' They will say that of each book."

"But 50 years after I am dead they will say, 'Her first book was her masterpiece. Not only that, but it was a masterpiece.'"



## EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN INTO A VALUABLE CITIZEN

Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creek Nation Believes the Red Man, in Accepting the Ballot and Land in Severalty, Means to Carry the White Man's Burden.

THE evolution of the Indian from an American to an American citizen has taken place.

One of the men who made this evolution possible was in St. Louis last week.

He visited the office of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and watched with great interest the processes employed in getting out a modern newspaper with a modern newspaper plant.

GEN. PLEASANT PORTER, chief of the Creek nation, lives at Muskogee, I. T. He has devoted the last 30 years to the advancement of the interests of his people.

He has been to Washington as delegate for the Creeks 18 times. He was chairman of the commission to negotiate the sale of Oklahoma to the United States. Out of its sale he secured for the Creeks \$2,380,000.

Guthrie, Oklahoma City and El Reno stand on land formerly owned by the Creeks. It was through the influence of Gen. Porter that \$1,000,000 of the sum received by the Creeks from the Oklahoma land sale was set aside for a permanent school fund. The United States Government is paying the Creeks 5 per cent upon it.

Gen. Porter, acting for the government, purchased from the Seminoles, for \$1.25 an acre, that part of Oklahoma bordering the Canadian river.

The general was in the civil war. He fought on the confederate side, entering as a private and retiring as a lieutenant. On his return to the territory he was made superintendent of education. The schools of the territory owe much to him.

There were three insurrections in the Creek nation during the introduction of the Porter system of popular education. The nation was placed under martial law, and Isarhecher, chief of the non-progressives, was driven to Fort Reno, from whence he was brought back under guard.

Gen. Porter's military title came from this educational war, which he conducted so skillfully that few lives were lost and little bitterness engendered.

The general was the chairman of the Creek commission that met with the Dawes commission in 1897 and arranged the treaty that was the basis for the scheme of allotments which have been made.

Gen. Porter is of the Muskogee tribe of Creeks. He was born on the Arkansas river Sept. 26, 1849. His father was Benjamin E. Porter of Norristown, Pa., a white man of Irish extraction. He was a nephew of a former governor of Pennsylvania and grandson of Andrew J. Porter of Pennsylvania, who fought on Washington's staff in the revolutionary war. Gen. Porter has five-eighths white blood in his veins, the white blood almost as thoroughly American as the Indian.

Gen. Porter attended a Presbyterian school at Tallahassee five years. He has been a great reader and his vocabulary would delight a professor of rhetoric.

Until the Creek lands were divided he operated a ranch of 400 acres. He had 800 acres under cultivation and used the rest for stock raising. He is estimated to be worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He is a widower with three children. His first wife was Miss M. Keyes of St. Louis, daughter of Judge Riley Keyes, for many years chief justice of the Creek nation. His second wife was Miss Mattie L. Berthoff, cousin of his first wife. His home at Muskogee, surrounded by a broad shaded lawn, has 10 rooms and is well furnished. Its most attractive room is its library.

By CHIEF PLEASANT PORTER of the Creek Nation.

SINCE Congress by its act of June 20 made workable the scheme for the allotment of Indian lands occupied by the Creeks July 28, there is nothing for our people to do but to accept the scheme and so conduct themselves that to the political part of citizenship that has been accorded them will be added the property rights of citizenship.

We have been able, as we think, to get the government to exercise sufficient protection and sufficient care over the individual to enable him to hold his allotment and to develop it. That was not accomplished without difficulty.

When it was seen in 1891 that the government had determined to abolish the tribal relation it appeared to be the part of wisdom for the Indian to prepare himself, as best he could, for the change in his condition that seemed inevitable. On the one hand was rejection and possible annihilation. On the other was consent and possible final adjustment to a scheme of life, easy for the white man because he is the inventor and has long been living under it, but a scheme to which the Indian must adapt himself. He may take to it kindly and develop under it. It is, of course, to be hoped that he will. The Creeks, all being farmers and being used to the ways of white civilization, will have little trouble in coming into harmony with the new order of things. But this may be more difficult for the agency tribes.

By treating the Indian as an individual, it may be urged, the government is multiplying its cares, but it cannot be denied that the system it has finally adopted is workable, and there appears to be no retreat from it. It is not a question of whether we exist as a tribe or people, but whether we exist at all. It is best for us, therefore, to take it for granted that the government believes it is working for our interest and give good faith for what is presumed to be good faith on the part of the government. Assuming that the government will keep its word there is sufficient probability that the government will not further rob the Indian, to make the Indian willing to make the experiment of citizenship. Every child in all the tribes knows that the success of this experiment depends on him and all other Indians, as individuals, and there is going to be an honest effort, I believe, to come up to the government's expectations.

Civilization has done for the Indians as a people, just about what it has done for other races. We are not meeting any new fate. We have gotten schools and the cost has been out of proportion to the benefits. A question that is open to discussion and possibly much could be said on both sides. Civilization grinds up the Indian as a people and his institutions whatever civilization has done for the individual, it has taught that the man of sound judgment yields to the inevitable and tries to take his place in the scheme of things as they are with becoming grace.

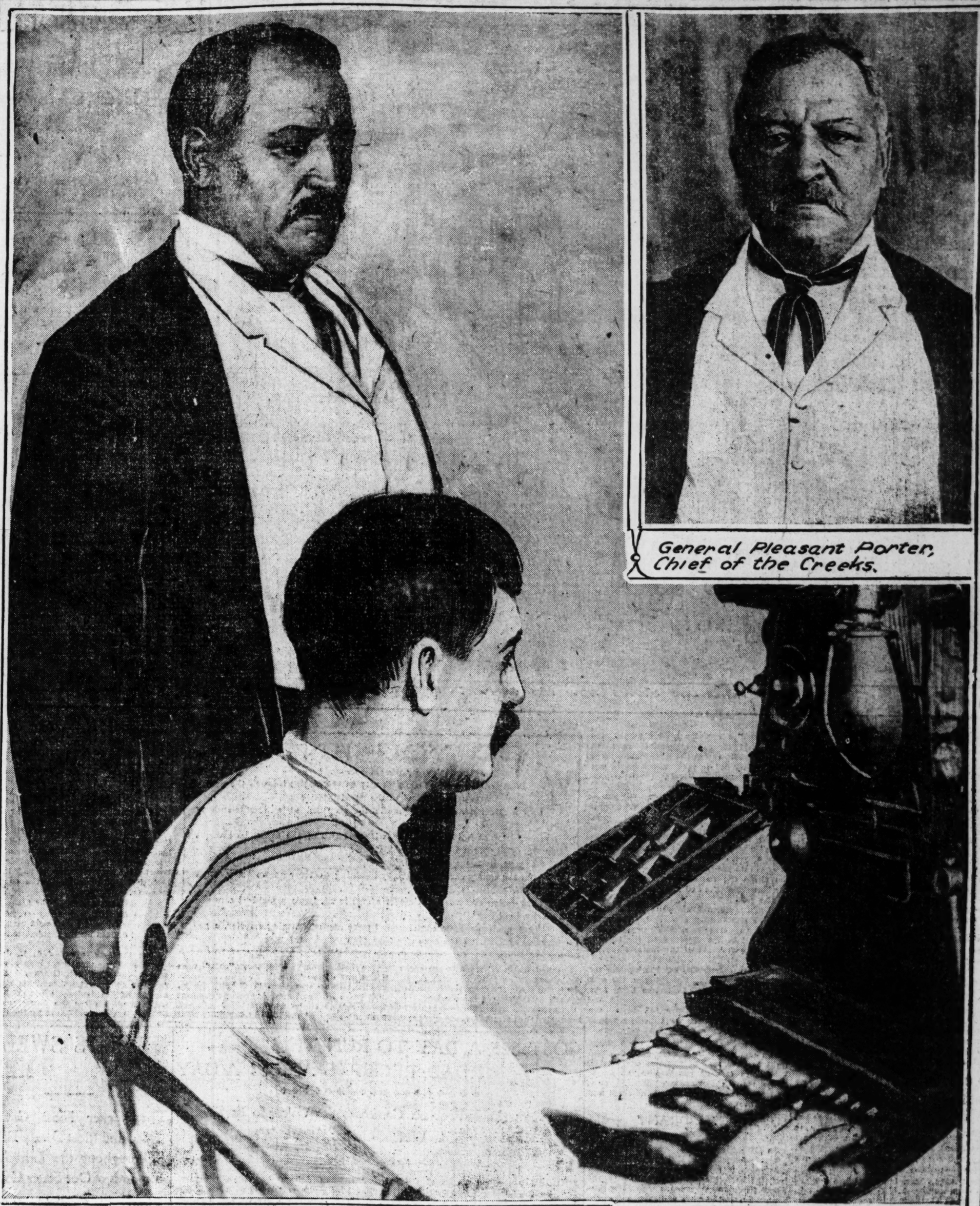
The Indians have something of the stoic, something of the philosopher and a bit of optimism in their makeups. We are able to face the music. We are keen observers and though not blessed with the heredity that makes us a race of inventors, we are not lacking in imitative ability and the creative may come as we go forward. We will do the best that is in us and shall not be surprised if in ten or twelve years the world expresses wonder at what we have accomplished under the white man's system of living.

It may be that only a few of the graduates of our schools have attracted attention after ending their school lives. But let us look into the schools for the whites. Take any college. Out of 100 there will not be ten who are ever heard of after they have gone home.

It is the same with Indians. Some are men of ability and force. Others are commonplace. It is a big mistake to think that because a boy has been given an education he will of necessity make his mark in the world. It all depends on the individual boy and the direction in which his energies are employed.

The boy's success is sure to be greatest along the line of harmony with self and his surroundings.

When the Indian can get in harmony with his new surroundings his energies will tell. That he has accepted these new surroundings without the use of war paint shows that his hopes are high.



Chief Porter watching the operation of a typesetting machine in the Post-Dispatch composing rooms.

General Pleasant Porter, Chief of the Creeks.

## ENERGY TAKEN FROM THE AIR WILL SOLVE FLYING MACHINE PROBLEM AND RUN OCEAN LINERS AND RAILROAD TRAINS

THE inventor of the new system of transmitting electrical energy without wires is Nicola Tesla's Mr. Tesla has been working on the new process for a number of years, but it is only recently that he has been able to place the thing on a practical working basis. He has just completed a large power house at Wardenclyffe on Long Island, another is almost finished in Scotland. It is between these two places that he intends to conduct his experiments. He has already sent electrical energy from Wardenclyffe to the station in Scotland and feels certain that in a short time he will have a ship plying between these two places which will be run entirely by power drawn from the air.

Mr. Tesla has patented his new invention and it is scheduled in the United States Patent Office as "An Apparatus for Utilizing Effects Transmitted from a Distance to a Receiving Device Through Natural Media."

In a nutshell, the entire scheme is merely an extension of the wireless telegraph system. Instead of using the electrical energy for the transmission of messages, he uses the power to run various mechanical devices.

"I expect my invention to revolutionize all systems of long-distance traffic," Mr. Tesla said at his office. "You can readily perceive from the patents issued in the matter what the advantages of the new system will be. By sending an electrical current of enormous voltage from a transmitting station, a vessel by having my apparatus aboard could get from the air all the power it required to run it. In other words the ship becomes the receiving station of the current which is generated on shore."

ENERGY taken from the air is to be used in running ocean liners, express trains, electric cars and will even solve the flying machine problem.

This is the latest step in advance made by science, and experiments so far have proved that the thing is entirely practicable.

Several power houses have already been built to carry the plan to a successful termination, and a number of others are now in process of construction.

"The same thing applies to a railway. The car becomes the receiving station, drawing its electrical energy from the current which has been sent into the air at the transmitting station and in this way can get enough power to run at a speed of over 100 miles an hour.

"My invention will also solve the problem of aerial navigation. You know that the great problem with flying machines has been the fact that the balloon had to carry heavy batteries, which would weigh it down. By using one of my simple receiving instruments it can get all the power it wanted to operate it, directly from the air.

"This is merely a brief outline of what I intend to accomplish. I will now go into the more technical details of the scheme.

"My invention comprises a transmitting coil or conductor in which electrical currents or oscillations are produced and which is arranged to cause such currents or oscillations to be propagated by conduction through the natural medium from one point to another remote therefrom, and a receiving coil or conductor at such distant point adapted to be excited by the oscillations or currents propagated from the transmitter.

"First I use a coil, generally of many turns and of a very large size, wound in spiral form either about a magnetic

## PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR YOUNG MUSCLES IS VERY ESSENTIAL

IT is not necessary to exercise violently in order to develop muscles, but it must be done steadily. Twenty minutes a day is enough for little folk, and 10 minutes' work twice a day is ever so much better than doing it all at once.

Just after rising, before the morning bath, is the best time for the first exercise. It will set young muscles in tune for all day.

Then just before going to bed another 10 minutes of it will insure a sound night's sleep, and the lad or lassie, even if very tired, will have hours and hours to rest.

The foundation of all physical culture and the first thing to attempt in developing sturdy, well-trained bodies is proper breathing.

A "live" chest is a thing all successful athletes must have. That means that the shoulders must be carried well back, the chest thrust far forward and expanded, so that the lungs will have plenty of room.

All of your breaths should be "long" ones—the kind the doctor tells you about as he examines your chest when you have a cold.

Every time you breathe your lungs should be full of air, for that is what supplies the fuel to your blood, and if it is not full of this fuel it cannot give your muscles enough nourishment, however much you use them.

Place two chairs with their sides against the wall so that their backs will be toward each other and about 18 inches apart. Grasp the backs firmly near the top and lean forward until your shoulders touch your thumbs. Shove yourself slowly backward until you again stand erect. Repeat this five times for the first seven or eight days you try it, and then gradually increase the number until you have reached 15.

The station at Wardenclyffe is a large, round iron structure and looks somewhat like the ordinary gas plant. There is a large pole about 60 feet in height rising from the top of the house and from this the power will be sent.

## A LOCOMOTIVE BUILT IN 1822 IS STILL DOING GOOD SERVICE

A STRANGE contrast is offered by the oldest and the newest locomotive in the world. The former, built by Stephenson in 1822, is now, after eighty years continuous service, still working, hauling trucks at Hetton in England.

The principal dimensions of this "old timer" are: Diameter of the cylinders, 10½ in.; piston stroke, 24 in.; diameter of the wheels, 3 ft. The weight of the engine is 15 tons, and it has a haulage capacity of about 125 tons at a speed of 10 miles an hour on a fairly level track. Its general design (excepting the cab) remains as originally constructed, while some parts, notably the steam dome are actually portions of the engine as constructed in 1822.

After this long and faithful service it is not surprising to learn that the engine is at last becoming unequal to the ever increasing demands made upon it, and the directors of the Hetton Colliery, therefore, shortly intend to withdraw the relic from Hetton, and it will in the course of a few weeks find a permanent "resting place" at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it will be preserved to this and future generations as a worthy example of the earliest period of locomotive engineering.

Stephenson's "No. 1 Locomotion," built for the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825, continued working on "the first public railway" until 1856, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Pease and Partners, by whom it was used for colliery purposes until 1857, at which time it was placed on a pedestal for exhibition at Darlington Station, where it is to be seen today.

The newest locomotive is the New York Central Company's new tandem compound, No. 222, built recently at the Schenectady Locomotive Works. A few days ago it took a train of 108 loaded cars from De Witt to Albany in eleven hours. The 108 cars were loaded with 4500 tons of freight.

This is the greatest tonnage ever moved by a single locomotive on any railroad in the world. Some idea of the size of the load can be gathered when it is realized that 5,000,000 pounds of freight were moved.

Later the same locomotive drew 100 cars over the division. In the 100 cars there were 4200 tons.

The hauling capacity of the locomotive is enormous. It drew fifty loaded cars up the Schenectady hill without assistance, an unheard of feat among Central engines.

The increased power of the monster is gained by the use of steam four times, that is, one compound cylinder placed ahead of the other, hence its name "tandem compound."

## NEW ANIMAL PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

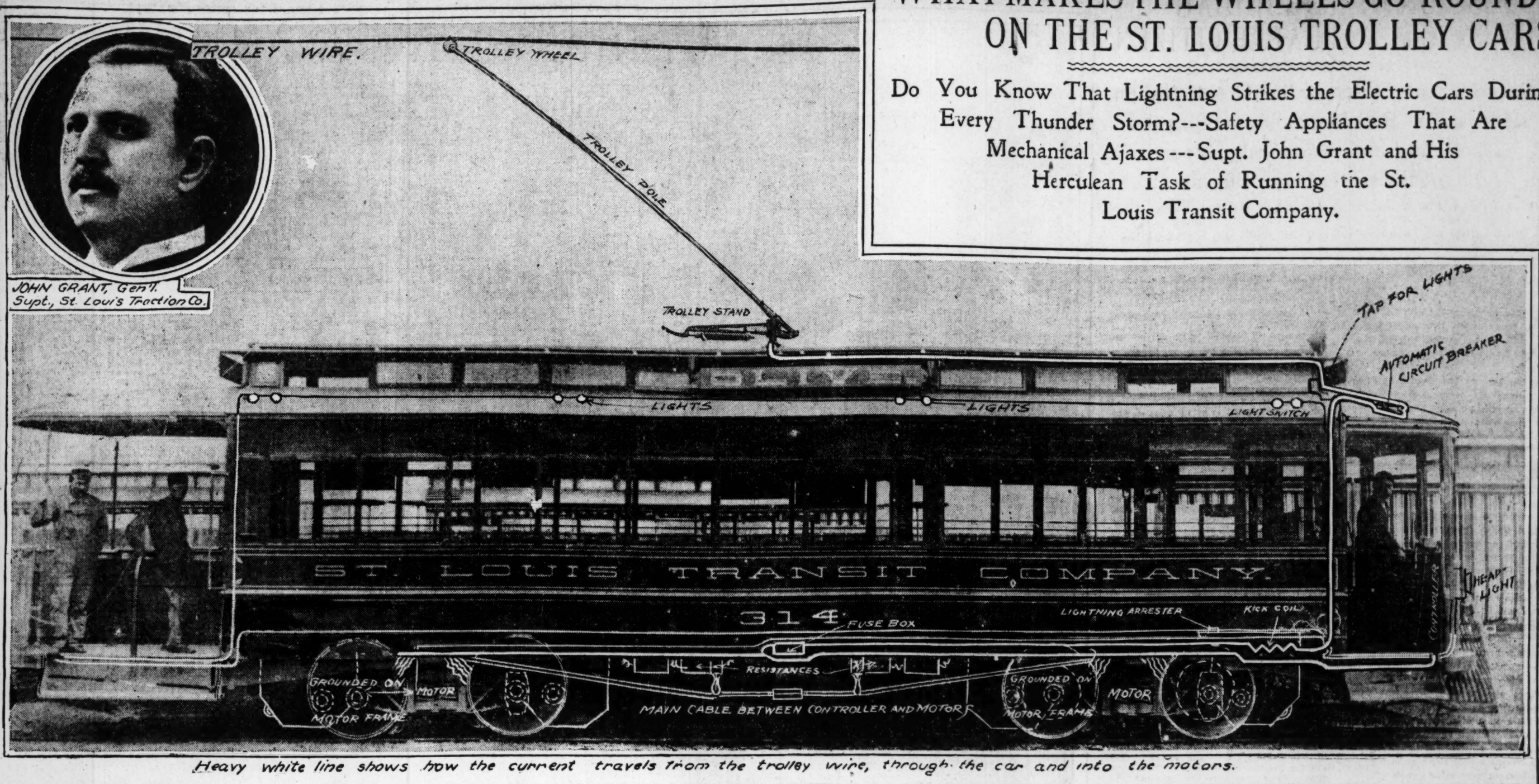
SOME of the territory which has recently been acquired by the United States is infected with animal plague and parasites unknown to America. Congress has been asked for such legislation as would provide against animals from this territory being allowed to enter our ports, whether these animals are brought by individuals or troops.

The ravages of the rinderpest, sweeping over South Africa are so great as a necessity for prompt action.



# WHAT MAKES THE WHEELS GO 'ROUND ON THE ST. LOUIS TROLLEY CARS

Do You Know That Lightning Strikes the Electric Cars During Every Thunder Storm?—Safety Appliances That Are Mechanical Ajaxes—Supt. John Grant and His Herculean Task of Running the St. Louis Transit Company.



Heavy white line shows how the current travels from the trolley wire, through the car and into the motors.

HERE isn't one man, woman or child in a hundred who knows how and why the trolley car wheels go 'round.'

This statement was made to the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Supt. W. T. Cook of the power department of the St. Louis Transit Co.

Another rather startling statement is that during a thunder storm in St. Louis nearly every trolley car in the city is struck by lightning.

The motor man doesn't feel the shock and, in fact, he is utterly oblivious to the fact that a deadly bolt has flashed by within a few inches of his body.

The passengers are none the wiser for the close proximity of the fluid current that might send all to eternity in the fraction of a second.

And that very calamity would happen were it not for one little piece of mechanism known as the "lightning arrester," located just back of the forward trucks. It is the mechanical Ajax, without which no motor car is complete and no passenger's life is safe in a thunder storm. In fact, the contrivance is one of the most important and essential parts of the trolley car.

"What makes the wheels go 'round'?" the Sunday Post-Dispatch asked Supt. Cook, and this is what he said:

By W. T. COOK, Superintendent of Power, St. Louis Transit Co.

THE St. Louis Transit Co. has six power houses where the electricity to run the cars is generated. They are the Central, the Northern, the Substation, the Union Depot, the Cass Avenue and the Southern station.

The trolley system is divided into sections and each section is distinct from the others. That is, if an accident or break occurs in one section it will not interfere with the operation of cars in any other district. Each trolley section has its individual feed wire which is fed with electricity direct from one of the power houses.

The feed wires—the heavy wire you notice strung along the line, are connected at intervals with the trolley wire and, as you probably know, the current is conducted from the overhead trolley wire to the motors in the car through the trolley pole and a system of wires.

The current passes down through the trolley pole and along the wire on the top of the cars to what we call the "circuit breaker." Before it reaches the circuit breaker, however, it passes through the "tap for lights." This is an ingenious contrivance which, although the circuit might be broken, keeps the car lighted.

The "circuit breaker" is inclosed in a box on the ceiling of the front platform. When anything goes wrong with the motors underneath the car the "circuit breaker" works automatically and shuts off the current. All trolley car riders have heard that loud snap accompanied by a bright flash and many times they are frightened, believing that something serious has happened or is about to occur. This fear is needless. The automatic circuit breaker is a savior, not a destroyer.

After the current passes through the circuit breaker it shoots down under the car to the "kick coil" and "lightning arrester" or "choker." Cars are struck by nearly every bolt of lightning and were it not for the "kick coil" it would be fatal to operate a trolley car during a thunder storm.

The "lightning arrester" is simply an arrangement whereby the lightning reaches the earth by the shortest and easiest route possible. The "kick coil" offers to the electric fluid an unimpeded and direct path to obliton—the earth.

As electricity always chooses the quickest and least obstructed way there is absolutely no danger during an electric storm, providing the "lightning arrester" is in good working order, and that is always the case. It never leaves the barn unless this system is in perfect condition.

The "choker coil" the current is conducted the bottom of the car to the

"fuse box," a cylinder 10 by 3 inches, and constructed of non-combustible material. From there it enters the main cable, made up of 14 wires. It then passes on to the controller, which is regulated by the motorman by means of a lever or crank.

The current is dead, so far as the movement of the car is concerned, until the motorman turns the lever to the first notch. Then the current runs back to what is termed the "resistances." These "resistances" are of iron, and so constructed as to allow only a certain amount of the current to pass into the motor. The further around the circle the controller handle is moved the less resistance and the faster the speed of the car.

When a motorman wishes to back his car he first shuts off his current. Then he turns the reverse lever, which brings about a reversal in the direction of the current and a like reversal of the motor's revolutions.

The up-to-date trolley car has a motor for each pair of wheels. For instance, the new big Olive street eight-wheelers have four motors.

The motors are suspended from the trucks, and these are what directly "make the wheels go 'round.'"

On the ends of the motor shaft is a pinion which engages with a large gear fastened right to the shaft of the two car wheels. When the current passes into the motor and makes that whirl around it in turn, by means of the cogs, forces the shaft and wheels around.

SUPT. JOHN GRANT of the St. Louis Transit Co.

THE name of John Grant, general superintendent of the St. Louis Transit Co., is familiar to all St. Louisans, but the man himself is unknown to the many thousands of persons who daily patronize the street cars, and whose life and safety are in the hands of employees who operate the cars in accordance with Mr. Grant's instructions.

With its lines spreading out over the city like the vibrating nerves of a huge giant, the transit company represents the most potent commercial enterprise in St. Louis. This great system, with its multiplicity of detail, is managed from Mr. Grant's office at Park and Vandeventer avenues, and a visit to his office between the hours of 9 and 12:30 in the morning would convince one that the life of a general superintendent is not a bed of roses.

Mr. Grant arrives at his office promptly at 9 o'clock every morning, and immediately gives his attention to the vast number of personal and business communications and letters from every part of the city containing the characteristic "kicks" of people who have a real or fancied grievance against the company or its employees. Hundreds of these letters are received daily and each one is answered by Mr. Grant, who gives a rapid-fire dictation to his private stenographer, Miss Emma Cameron, by whose aid he is enabled to clear away the mass of mail before the other routine work of the day.

After the letters each of his eight assistant division superintendents submit in person his daily report. There are eight divisions, consisting of 20 separate lines and 400 miles of track.

The assistant superintendents' reports give in detail the number of cars in operation on each line, the number of passengers carried, and the condition of the track and other equipments.

About 40 motormen and conductors report at Mr. Grant's office each day. Some of these men are ordered by letter to report and explain some accident to their car or shortage or mistake in the cash fares.

The slightest error is made known to Mr. Grant, and each case is investigated thoroughly, for he is an exacting taskmaster, rendering always just judgment and words of commendation to his men.

After 12:30 Mr. Grant goes to lunch at the Noonday Club, and the afternoon is spent in riding over each system inspecting the repair work on the tracks and the way the cars are operated and the manner in which passengers are handled.

## DO YOU KNOW

WHAT makes the trolley car wheels go round? How the electric fluid finds its way to the motors beneath the car? How the power is applied to the running gear? How a street car may be mysteriously propelled at a 30-mile-an-hour gait?

How, going at full speed, it may, with a twist of the wrist, be brought to a standstill within a few lengths of itself?

How the car is made to go backwards?

That the trolley cars are struck by lightning oftener than any other object?

That during every severe thunder storm in St. Louis a hundred cars are struck by lightning?

That a simple little contrivance known as the lightning arrester, a mechanical Ajax, makes the car safer than your own home?

The last hours of the day are spent by the ball game, where they "root" with Mr. Grant in consultation with A. B. du Pont, and plans are discussed and arranged for the betterment of the service.

An occasional afternoon is taken off and the age of 25, he was employed as clerk both Mr. Grant and Mr. du Pont attend in the office of the general superintendent

**COST \$25 A DAY TO RUN THIS ROAD; RECEIPTS ARE \$1 A DAY**

**Most Remarkable Problem Confronts the Colorado & Eastern Railway Co. Which Owns Rights Worth About \$5,000,000.**

FOR 17 years the people of Colorado have wondered why the Colorado & Eastern Railway Co. operated a road at a cost of \$25 a day when the receipts, all told, amounted to less than \$1 a day.

The problem has at last been solved. The company owned rights of way worth probably \$5,000,000, and to suspend operations meant to lose the franchise.

Purchasers of the property have been hard to find until now, from the fact that the owners had nothing to sell except rights of way and a little real estate, and neither has been of any value.

The Denver, Northwestern & Pacific is about to begin the construction work on its line from Denver to Salt Lake, and the Chicago & Rock Island Co. wants a right of way into Denver, and, as a result, the two roads have purchased the Colorado & Eastern, which has a most interesting history.

The road was built in 1885 from Elyria, a suburb of Denver, to the Seranton coal fields, 16 miles east of Denver.

The company, before building the road, secured several thousands of acres of land, which contained millions of tons of coal, and for a time it looked as if the market would be flooded, but before the world knew what had happened the railroad company was buying coal to burn in its one lone engine, and it has done so ever since.

Great bodies of this Seranton coal were opened up, and it appeared to be the best on earth, but almost immediately after it was exposed to the weather the stuff went through a chemical process similar to the slaking of burned limestone. Scientists were puzzled, and the only conclusion they could reach was that Nature, in her dealings with that particular portion of the earth had not done her whole duty. In other words, that the material has not yet matured, and that it will be at a fearful rate. Sometimes the flat car was a foot from the rails, and then again it was high up in the air.

From that day until the day he died he never said another word about buying the Colorado & Eastern.

of the Detroit Street Railways. From this position he advanced himself by steady application to work to the position of division superintendent and from that he became general manager of the entire system of street railways in Detroit.

From June, 1896, to February, 1901, Mr. Grant occupied the position of assistant general manager of the street car system in Indianapolis, Ind.

During the strike in Detroit in 1890 Mr. Grant was a division superintendent and his division was the last to cease operation, and that only upon the order of the board of directors, who wished to avoid bloodshed and damage to the company's property.

Such was the confidence of his men that not one of them joined the strikers, and the company was thus saved many thousands of dollars by his diplomatic management.

Upon the solicitation of A. B. du Pont, vice-president and general manager of the transit company, Mr. Grant came to St. Louis in February, 1901, and his keen conception of the deplorable condition of the entire system after the disastrous strike of May, 1900, was evidenced by the improve-

ment in the service noticeable immediately after his appointment as general superintendent.

Mr. Grant possesses all the attributes of the American man.

He is 6 feet 2½ inches tall, weighs 234 pounds and walks with a light, springy step.

His round face, ruddy complexion and clear blue eyes indicate his cheerful nature, and a half hour's talk with him convinces one that he is a man fitting well the position he fills, and one who, by fair means, can get the best service out of his 3200 employees.

To gather some idea of the magnitude of this \$20,000,000 corporation and the thousand and one details that daily confront Mr. Grant in the management of the road, it is necessary to consider the number of passengers carried each day and the various risks attending the transportation of such a number, as well as the risk of collisions between the company's 815 cars that are in use daily.

The average Saturday crowd aggregates 607,720 persons, and as two risks are taken on each passenger—one in boarding the car and one in alighting—the total risks reach

the amazing figure of 1,215,530. However, as great as are these risks, only about one accident occurs in every 50,000 chances.

Figuring up the total for a year, 219,000,000 persons are carried—more than one-fifth of the number carried by the combined steam roads in the United States.

There are 823 transfer points, and transfers are used by two out of every three persons who ride in a day. Counting children's tickets with the transfers received as fares on a Saturday when the crowds average 607,720, the average fare received by the company for each passenger is less than 3 cents.

When one stops to consider that every man, woman and child rides on an average of once a day—sometimes three and four times—the total of 219,000,000 passengers carried annually is not surprising.

It is readily seen that the cost of operating a street car system as extensive as the transit company's is no small item, and to keep the expenses of the road at a point where the earnings are sufficient to pay liberal dividends on the company's stocks involves many hours of thought and hard mental labor on the part of Mr. Grant.

## MEXICO'S SWEETEST SINGER, KNOWN AS THE MEXICAN LONGFELLOW, IS JUAN DE DIOS PESA

The Writer Most Generally Read and Most Dearly Beloved Throughout the Length and Breadth of Our Sister Country.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 13. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

AMONG the many interesting men of the present day is Juan de Dios Pesa, Mexico's sweetest singer, and who is very appropriately known as the Mexican Longfellow.

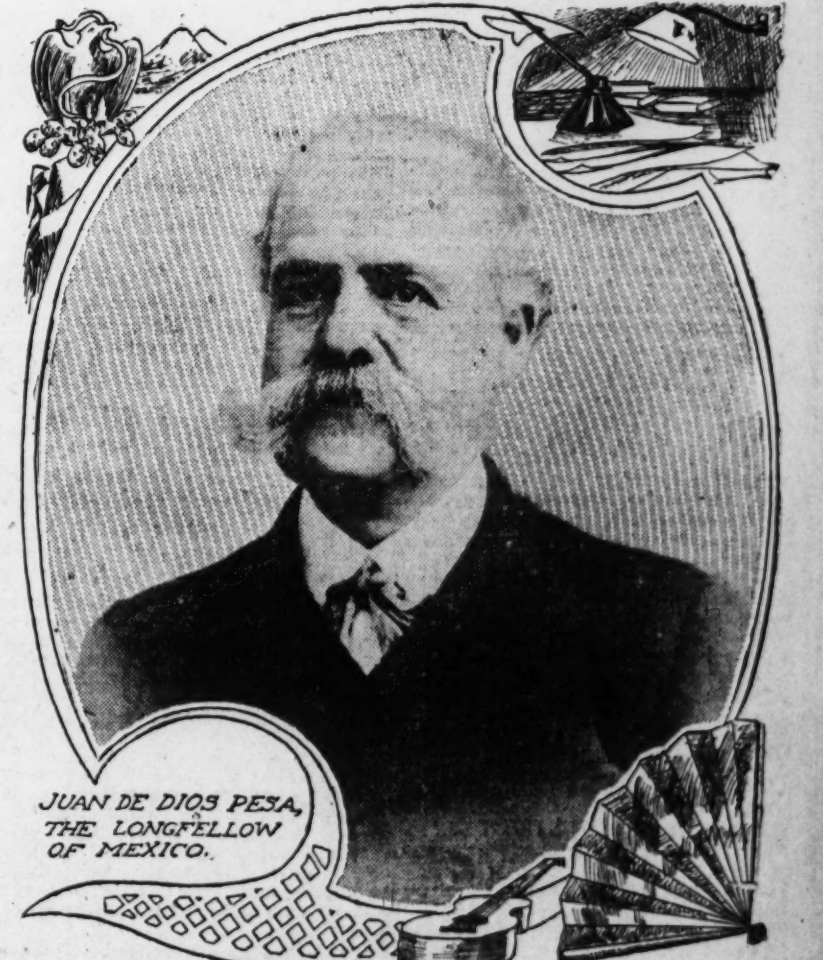
He is the writer that is the most generally read, and the most dearly beloved, throughout the length and breadth of this land.

Old and young are both alike devoted to his name and his works, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a volume of his poems in the hands of some child or half-grown boy or girl.

Juan de Dios Pesa cannot fall to bring memories of Longfellow to the minds of his Northern readers, of whom he has many. The intensely passionate Latin ardor that is to be found in his patriotic songs and many of his love ballads is entirely lacking in the calm, pure verses of our New England bard, but in his various poems of nature, childhood and home that have made his name a dearly beloved household word there is a gentle pathetic tenderness and a serene calmness that is beautiful to contemplate.

Like Longfellow, many of the verses of Juan de Dios Pesa are strangely sad, but never hopelessly so, like so many of those that came from the pen of Byron, Poe and others, and there is never a taint of cynicism, but one can always get a glimpse of sunshine through the darkest cloud that may seem to hover over the life of this gifted man. But above all there is never to be found the slightest suggestion of morbidness or pessimism in any of his works and one can plainly see the healthy, true mind and soul of the poet, even in his saddest strains. In this respect, also, he is like Longfellow, who wrote his famous touching farewell to a wonderfully beautiful life just as the Mexican poet was bidding it a joyous, hopeful good morning.

Pesa was born in the City of Mexico June 2, 1852. His father, a high-class imperial first thought that he should differ so radically in matters of politics from his beloved father, still when one comes to think of drama, "Mr. Epologo de Amor." The last of the elder was in Paris on a secret mission, it, there is no wonder after all, for what



and it was not till the law of amnesty was passed, in 1874, that he was allowed to return to Mexico, as he had been condemned to death by Juarez. Juan de Dios Pesa adored his father, but, strange as it may seem, did not agree with him in politics. He is and always has been, an enthusiastic liberalist, and has written not only verse, but prose, in defense of liberty and democratic government. It seems strange at first thought that he should differ so radically in matters of politics from his beloved father, still when one comes to think of drama, "Mr. Epologo de Amor." The last of the elder was in Paris on a secret mission, it, there is no wonder after all, for what



## PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS IN ITS BUILDING OPERATIONS HAS ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF CITIES ALL OVER THE U. S.

1899, which was \$7,802,093.

In 1900 we had gradually slipped down the hill from the highest point ever reached in building operations. This was attained in 1892, the year before the panic that jarred America and took the starch out of the back of commercial affairs to some extent, even in solid St. Louis. This high water building point was \$16,259,950.

A heavy permit issued in St. Louis last year was for the National Bank of Commerce building, Broadway and Olive street. The cost of the building, as stated in the permit, was \$300,000. Pontiac building, being erected at Seventh and Market streets, is to cost the same amount.

The Ferguson-McKinney dry goods building, Twelfth street and Washington avenue, the permit says, cost \$361,000.

### ST. LOUIS BUILDINGS.

Year.	Total Amount of Permits.
1901	\$13,207,991
1900	5,313,994
1899	7,802,093
1892* (highest year in history)	16,259,950

\*The year 1902 was followed by the panic.

street, \$16,000.

St. Louis Transit Co., car house, South Sixth street and Kosuth avenue, \$20,000. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., storage house, Thirtieth and Pestalozzi streets, \$300,000. Columbia Brewing Co., stock house, 200 Madison street, \$12,000.

nue, \$206,000.

Mrs. Corinne Dyer, 214-216 South Ninth street, six-story warehouse, \$56,000. American League Baseball Co., 221 North Grand avenue, grand stand and offices, \$41,000.

Haydel Realty Co., 205 Eugenia street, three-story brick hotel, \$12,000. Washington University, engineering laboratory, 245 Locust street, \$30,000.

William Bailey, 711 North Sixth street, brick store, \$10,000. Commonwealth Trust Co., Olive street and Broadway, refacing building, \$40,000.

Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., 700 to 708 Lucas avenue, warehouse, \$63,500. Simon Rossi, 1501 Market street, hotel and store, \$55,000.

Kingsley & Sayer, 5015-21 Clayton avenue, four-story hotel, \$30,000. Paul Brown, 515-519 Spruce street, four-story warehouse, \$21,000.

Citizens' Electric Light and Power Co., foundation for plant, wharf, between Bidle and Wash streets, \$250,000. American Manufacturing Co., 2416-30 Kosciusko street, factory, \$25,000.

American Anemometer Co., factory, 219

Wash street, \$299. R. Weaver Medicine Co., 1427 North Twenty-first street, factory, \$4800.

Sodman Heat and Power Co., 1012 Clark avenue, factory and shop, \$1294. Peter O'Neil estate, Seventh and Washington avenue, eight-story slow combustion mercantile house, \$125,000.

B. F. Hammett, 10 to 16 North Eleventh street, three-story hotel and stores, \$16,000. St. Louis Casket and Box Co., factory, Penrose and Wharf, \$18,000.

Mound City Coffin Co., Main and Chambers, factory, \$16,000. Breese & Brockman, 815-817 North Fourth, for commission store, \$30,000.

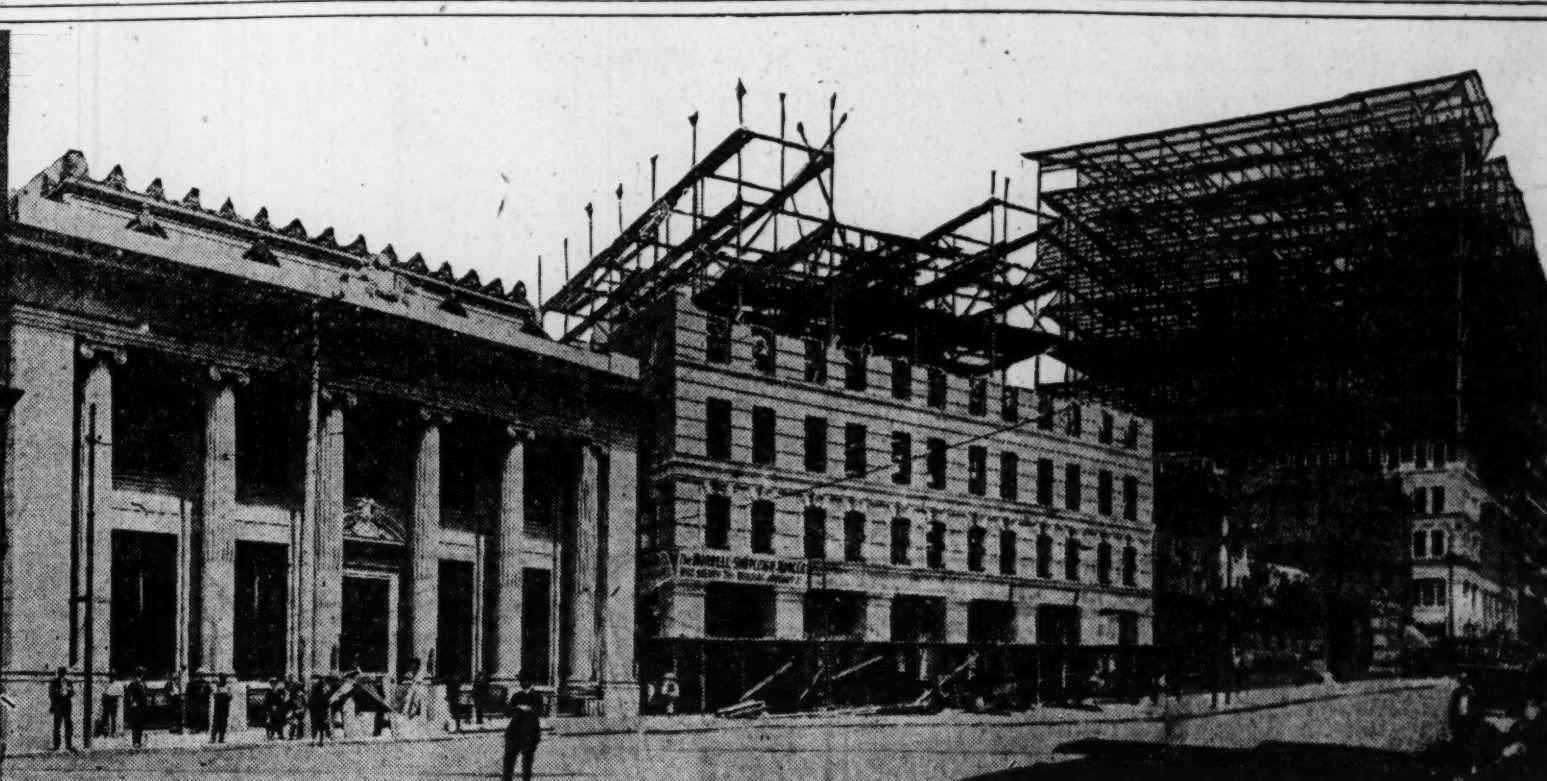
Christy Fire Clay Co., Morganford road and Chippewa street, office building, \$12,500. Davis Estate, 2115 Locust street, three-story factory, \$35,000.

John B. Cella, six-story factory, 3024 Washington avenue, \$75,000. Missouri Lithographing Co., factory, 1449 North Twentieth street, six-story factory, \$23,100.

A. Leschen & Son Rope Co., wire rope



DOLPH BUILDING.  
621-623 LOCUST STREET.



MERCANTILE TRUST CO.  
EIGHTH AND LOCUST STREETS.

THE NORVELL SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.,  
FOURTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE PONTIAC BUILDING,  
SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

### Total Amount to Be Expended on Building Permits Shows an Advance of 111 Per Cent in One Year.

THE phenomenal increase in building operations in the business district of St. Louis has attracted attention in cities all over the United States. Last week the

editor of a New York paper wrote to ask if the figures sent out by the press associations were reliable. As they showed an increase in the total amount to be expended on building

permits issued for 1901 of over 111 per cent more than on permits issued in 1900, the New York editor was doubtful about the accuracy of the press association statement.

BUILDING operations of the present year in St. Louis are mainly based on the permits issued in 1901. The total covered in the permits last year was \$13,207,991. The total for 1900 was only \$5,916,994. This was a fall off from

The Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Co. building, going up at Fourth street and Washington avenue, cost \$225,000.

The Merrell Drug Co. building, Fourth and Market streets, cost \$100,000.

The Mercantile Trust Co.'s first permit was for \$215,000.

The Dolph building, 621 to 623 Locust street, cost \$93,500.

Among the commercial buildings going up are:

Bridge-Beach Manufacturing Co., five-story warehouse, 418-420 South Main and warehouse, 313 to 321 Washington ave-

Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 2106 and 2107 Locust street, four-story warehouse, \$39,322.

A. J. Rogers, Wharf and North Broadway, grain elevator, \$9800.

Empire Brewing Co., stock house, Sarah and Wabash tracks, \$36,200.

Brown Shoe Co., factory, Eighteenth and Wash streets, \$18,000.

St. Louis Car Co., car shop, St. Louis and Bartmer avenues, \$15,000.

Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co., grinding room, \$6000.

Wabash Woodworking Co., planing mill, 601 South Newstead avenue, \$3000.

Charles G. Stifel estate, eight-story store and warehouse, 313 to 321 Washington ave-

C. B. Allen estate, 1027 North Second street, storage warehouse, \$12,500.

Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital, California and Eads avenues, \$17,650.

Mrs. C. Winkelmeyer, warehouse, Eleventh and Walnut, \$24,750.

Frank Muchfelder, 206 South Seventh, three-story factory, \$7000.

Mrs. May E. Mersoney, 820 North Broadway, five-story store, \$27,000.

Lasar-Letzig Manufacturing Co., 1311 to 1317 North Eleventh street, factory, \$7000.

Joseph Lucas, 413 to 415 Chestnut street, two-story store, \$10,000.

Swift & Co., warehouse, Morgan street and Broadway, \$17,500.

factory, east of Suburban Garden, \$35,000; warehouse, \$43,800.

Henry Welker, 1219 Spruce street, warehouse, \$13,000.

Western Manufacturing and Building Co., 1400 Locust street, warehouse, \$100,000.

Colonial Trust Co., Broadway and Olive, restaurant, \$20,000.

Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co., foundry building, \$20,000.

St. Louis Transit Co., 3843 Park avenue, repair shop, \$50,000.

Flats and residences, though apparently going up in much larger number than usual, are not keeping pace with the demand for them.



BANK OF COMMERCE.  
314-316 SOUTH 1226 WASHINGTON AVE.  
BROADWAY AND OLIVE STREET, 9th STREET.

FERGUSON-MCKINNEY D.G. CO.  
12th AND WASHINGTON AVE.

MERRELL DRUG CO., 4th AND MARKET STREETS.







# THIS ST. LOUIS BOY HAS NINE GRAND AND GREAT GRAND PARENTS AND ALL ARE LIVING TODAY

**Erwin Buchmueller Has Two Grandfathers, Three Grandmothers, Three Great Grandfathers and Two Great Grandmothers and He May Some Day Be a Great Grandfather Himself.**

HERE'S a St. Louis boy, Erwin Buchmueller, eldest son of William Buchmueller of 1947 Herbert street, who is pretty well supplied with grandparents and great-grandparents.

How would you like to have not only a loving father and mother, but two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers?

Erwin Buchmueller has all of these and he's the pet and pride of all his ancestors. He is the eldest child of the eldest grandchild of the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Doepke of Okawville, Ill.

Mr. Doepke came to this country from Germany in 1848. He settled at Okawville and four years later married his present wife. Mr. and Mrs. Doepke moved on the farm which they now own and on which they have lived for 50 years. Mr. Doepke is 74 years old and Mrs. Doepke is three years her husband's senior. They have eight children and three great-grandchildren. Last March the happy old couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They are both in excellent health and expect to live many years longer.

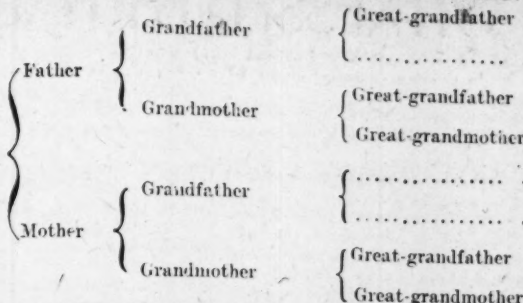
The children are Fred and John, who live at Belle River, Ill.; William and Henry Jr., who live in Washington County, near Okawville; Charles, who still lives with his parents, and Louis, a traveling salesman whose headquarters is in Cincinnati. Besides the above there are in the group picture two daughters, Mrs. Fred Buchmueller of Okawville and Mrs. Henry Peters of 1432 North Market street, St. Louis.

The Doepkes are farmers. They believe that the greatest profit and happiness are to be found in the country. Only one of the sons has stayed away and he loves to come back to the old farm which he still calls home. Combined, the Doepke farms would occupy a square mile of rich land around Okawville, which has strengthened, raised

and supported them for so many years. They are fond of family reunions and on all anniversaries every member of the family, every descendant, journeys to the old place where the warmest of welcomes awaits them. They form a long-living, wholesome, strong family that lives close to the soil and is content. Erwin Buchmueller is proud of his lineage and bids fair to become a great-grandfather himself.

## ERWIN BUCHMUELLER'S NINE GRANDPARENTS

CHILD



MR. AND MRS. HENRY DOEPKE, OF OKAWVILLE, ILL., AND THEIR CHILDREN.



ERWIN BUCHMUELLER, 1947 HERBERT STREET, WHO HAS NINE GRANDPARENTS

## A CITY OF 3,000 PERSONS SPRUNG UP IN A SINGLE NIGHT AT OLD SALEM CHAUTAUQUA

**A Larger Attendance Than Is Had at the Mother of All Chautauquas in New York.**

OLD Salem Chautauqua, near the town of Petersburg, Ill., is claimed to be the most successful Chautauqua Assembly, in point of attendance, in the United States.

More people attend it even than attend the mother of all the Chautauquas in New York. A city of 3,000 population sprang up there over night last week. At the end of 13 days it will fade away again.

In addition to the 300 who live there that length of time in tents and cottages, but mostly in tents, from 5,000 to 12,000 are drawn to the place every day.

A great auditorium seating 5,000 people is filled forenoon, afternoon and night, and often there are other thousands staiding around it trying to hear what goes on. Last summer 70,000 people attended the Chautauqua in less than two weeks. This number will be exceeded this year.

ENERGY, historic associations and strong attractions are the trinity to which the vast annual assemblage of the people at Old Salem is ascribed.

The energy is possessed by the officers and managers of the institution. The historic associations are with the adjacent scenes of Abraham Lincoln's early life. The strong attractions are on the Chautauqua program.

There has not been anything in the Chautauqua movement to parallel the success of the Old Salem Chautauqua. When it was organized five years ago by the Cumberland Presbyterians of Petersburg, most of the 20 Chautauquas which distinguished Illinois as the Chautauqua state were in existence. Some of them had been in existence a good many years and most of them seemed to have advantage of location which the Old Salem Chautauqua lacked, but in less than five years Old Salem Chautauqua distanced them all.

A hilly woodland a mile and a half from Petersburg was selected for the site of the new Chautauqua. This was selected because of the Lincoln relics in the neighborhood. Zigzagging through the wood was a road which Abraham Lincoln had surveyed. Half a mile up the Sangamon was the old dam on which Lincoln's flatboat had stranded. Across the stream was the house, still standing, in which Lincoln once lived and the foundation of the building in which he once kept store.

The officers and managers of the Chautauqua say that it was the magic of Lincoln's name which did much to bring success to the undertaking. The friends of the officers and managers say that it was their energy and enterprise which had most to do with it.

Whatever the combination of causes, it has been a stupendous success of its kind. There are only 21 acres in the assembly grounds proper. During the two weeks that the assembly is in progress these present a congested condition suggestive rather of closely built city streets than a woodland camp, except that the houses are mostly tents.

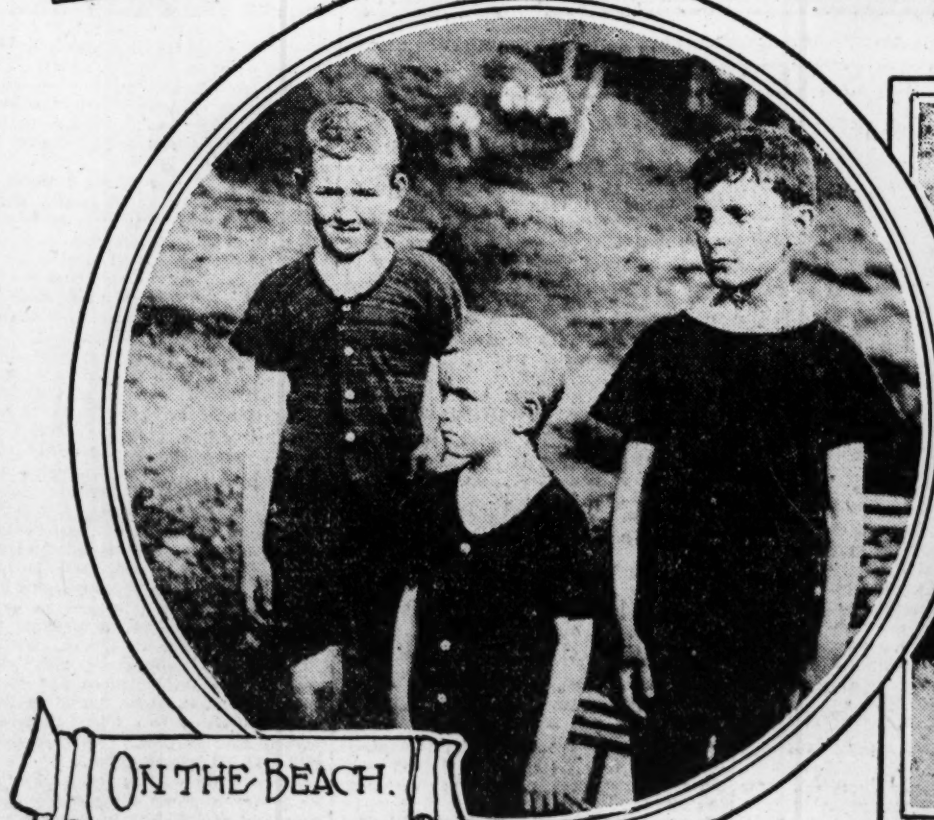
Perhaps the resemblance is greatest to a boom town in a newly opened territory. There are business streets, with canvas



BOATING ON THE SANGAMON.



CAMPERS PLAY CROQUET.



ON THE BEACH.



TENTING ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND.

**Great Auditorium Has a Seating Capacity of 5,000 and is Filled to Overflowing at Every Service.**

hearing the country people and the people of the smaller surrounding towns to the assembly.

The belief is warranted that business is completely suspended in the entire county during the 13 days that the assembly lasts.

The crowds are the wonder of everybody who goes from Chautauqua to Chautauqua. They say there is nothing like it in the country.

Other Chautauquas are able to attract large crowds on special days, but the people of that part of Illinois seem to go to Old Salem all days alike. It is not uncommon for the vast auditorium to be filled for an 11 o'clock lecture and for the people to sit and listen until 1 o'clock, unmindful of dinner calls, and hurry back at 2 o'clock for another lecture. Two lectures and an entertainment are given every day, and sometimes three lectures, in addition to all the classes and departments. The day's exercises begin at 7:30 in the morning and from that time to 11:30 at night there is not a moment unoccupied.

When C. E. Smoot, the treasurer of the Association, was asked for the secret of the great success of the Old Salem Chautauqua he gave a prescription for the success of all such undertakings. "What you need," he said, "is men plumb full of the energy of youth."

The men who make Old Salem go are not all young men, as age is determined by years, but they are all men who are plumb full of the energy of youth. They are Hon. Homer J. Tice, president; Hon. N. W. Branson, vice-president; Fred H. Rankin, secretary; Rev. C. E. Smoot, treasurer; and these, with Hon. J. T. Foster, C. E. Freeman and H. M. Levering, constitute the board of directors.

Rev. George H. Turner is superintendent and, preacher though he is, he is superlatively plumb full of the energy of youth. These men do not deny that they are energetic, but they say they have supplemented their energy by always getting the very best talent which could be had without considering the cost. They say they have found that there is more risk in providing inferior attractions at small cost than in providing good attractions at great cost.

A list of the chief attractions of the present season will indicate what they mean by this. The lecturers include Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Hon. Clark E. Carr, Prof. M. L. Duggan, William Henry Black, D. D., Dr. D. F. Fox, Hon. L. Y. Sherman, Rev. H. W. Sears, Prof. Frank G. Miller, Rev. H. A. Orchard, Hon. Frank S. Regan, H. L. Willett, D. D., Thomas E. Green, D. D., Will W. Pittman, Miss Ellen M. Stone, ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, Dr. C. F. Aked of England, Hon. Champ Clark, Dana C. Johnson, Dr. A. A. Willets, Sam P. Jones.

The entertainers include the Doubt Family orchestra, Clayton's jubilee singers, the Robertson Projectoscope Co.; Germain, the magician; the Scottish Entertainers, the Hawthorne Musical Club, the Passion Play pictures, liquid air demonstrations and a carnival on the Sangamon.

The people who live at Old Salem two weeks each year have solved the problem of living in comfort and even in luxury in tents. Their tent homes are elaborate. Nearly all of them are compartment tents, having from four to six rooms and supplied with every convenience.

Tennis, croquet and other games are provided for the campers and there is bathing and bathing in the Sangamon, and a launch carries visitors to the old Lincoln country roads to and from the assembly house and the dam up the river.

booths closely crowded together, as if the ground was very valuable, and there are set almost as closely together.

The crowded condition does not admit of the impression of repose and rest which is given by most of such assemblies.

Everything speaks of activity. The canvas office of the association is a beehive of industry. All of the officers of the association have their coats off and are hurrying higher and, thither attending to the multitude of requirements which day there were 300.

Most of these people came from a radius of 20 miles, although some come from great distances. Last year there were people from Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad run between Petersburg and the assembly grounds every 20 minutes during the day and the surrounding country.

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# PLASTIC SURGERY TAKES AWAY THE CROW'S FEET AND REMOVES FACIAL TRACES OF AGE, AS WITNESSED BY HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

Roundness of the Face Restored and Lines Between the Mouth and Nose Smoothed Over by London Beauty Culturists.

MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, the beauty expert of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, has found many interesting things in beauty culture in Europe, but nothing more novel than the plastic surgery obtaining in London, where women have many of the facial traces of age removed by delicate and skillful operation.

The roundness of the face may be restored in this way, or lines between the mouth and the nose smoothed over. Mrs. Ayer has watched the experts working, and writes to tell readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch what she saw.

LONDON, AUG. 7. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

EVERY woman who has passed her forty-sixth birthday has gone through a depressing experience which must befall her when she first notices that the roundness of her cheek has gone and that the firmness of her throat has given place to a flaccid condition, which is acknowledged and understood to be one of the unerring signs of age—by which I mean physical degeneration. There have been all sorts of treatments devised for restoring the contour of the face, bringing back the youthful oval and making the throat as firm and round as it is at 20.

Massage has been the best-known medium for effecting this restoration. Massage patiently and scientifically given will have a beneficial effect on the muscles, which are relaxed always, and greatly improve the looks of the subject.

But massage, as every one knows who has read what I have had to say on the subject, is so thoroughly indorse and believe in, is a slow process, and a long time must elapse before benefits can be easily recognized.

The face, after 40, sags because of an attenuation of the fatty tissues; the muscles become relaxed and the skin at the throat, round and firm so long as the fatty padding held it taut and smooth, naturally becomes shriveled or withered looking. Women with youthful eyes and women whose souls and spirits are as young and fresh and blithe as if 20, suffer indescribably in the knowledge that they are afflicted with a prematurely old throat.

Thousands of women have written to me begging for a treatment that would restore the prematurely wrinkled throat, and I venture to say that half of the number have almost in the same language assured me that they did not really care for being old or for getting old, but that the shrunken throat was so ugly that it was painful for them to endure. The woman with the aged throat is always conscious of this blemish upon her looks.

At the Bond street physician's operating room, where I saw the wonderful transformation of noses, I have recently seen actual miracles in plastic surgery for restoring the contour of the face and making a flaccid throat smooth and youthful.

The operation—or I may advise speak in the plural, as I have seen the operation repeated several times—is extremely simple. The pain is not worth speaking of and the result is certainly extraordinary.

The ladies whom I saw treated were entire strangers to me. I had never heard of them in my life and they did not know me or my profession until I explained it to them later.

Their names were upon the doctor's appointment book, and when I asked him if it were possible to be present at the operations, he said I might do so if the patients were willing. I went to the doctor's office the day and hour of the appointments and saw the operations. I asked the ladies as a very great favor if I might take their photographs, explaining that I intended to send them to America, that I should not use their names, and that their identity would not be revealed in any way. I felt I might make this last statement with a clear conscience after my recent experience with the English photographer.

To explain the difference in a woman's looks after the operation has been performed, the reader interested has only to place herself before a mirror with the fingers of both hands firmly pressed into the skin at the temples. Now raise up the muscles, pressing in firmly but gently, look in the glass, and you will see that the oval of your face is as youthful as it was 15 years ago.

While the operation in this case requires the use of a knife, there is nothing more to be feared than there would be in the case of the subcutaneous injection, as the operation is painless and bloodless.

In extreme cases it is sometimes necessary to remove a diagonal-shaped section of the scalp. This, in conjunction with the tuck that is taken in the muscle underneath, makes the result permanent, particularly in those cases where the drooping or sagging of the cheeks and throat is very marked.

Usually in from six to ten days one notices a diminution of the finer lines and from then on a gradual disappearance of all the deeper ones.

In the more simple cases a marked improvement is noticed in from three to six weeks.

From the operations I saw there appears to be no real pain or discomfort. One of the ladies I saw operated upon went immediately from the doctor's office to take her daily drive in the park, and the other returned to her family, who were not told for a fortnight of the surgical treatment she had undergone.

I forgot to say that this lifting of the muscles practically removes the line from the nose to the mouth. The doctor tells me that in aggravated cases, where the lines are deeper, it takes more time, sometimes a period extending over months; and in special cases the retraction has gone on for a year.

The cases I saw operated upon showed immediate improvement, but the doctor does not consider the real benefit may be estimated for several months, during which

the traction continues.

Of course, it would be manifestly improper to give the names of any of the patients I have seen in the Bond street operating room, but I was not a little amused to encounter a very sweet woman one morning coming from the consulting room—a lady whom I knew very well, but who passed me with a cold and icy stare, and afterwards when I chanced to meet her elsewhere, pledged me never to meet her identity. I promised, and she then showed me with great glee her hand-made nose, as she called it.

The effect of these nose treatments is simply marvelous. I have seen a hump removed from a nose; I have seen lips made sightlier, lines taken from under the lips, and many other operations in plastic surgery at the Bond street physician's operating room, where I am now regarded as persona grata.

Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, I know, believe me when I say that, inasmuch as this trip was taken especially for the purpose of investigating the various systems for physical improvement, and

particularly relating to cosmetic effects, I am only relating my impressions and conclusions.

My paramount object is to be useful and helpful to my many friends at home, whose confidence is so dear to me, and nothing could tempt me intentionally to give a false estimate of any of the processes I have looked into either in London or Paris.

I do not hesitate to say that there has never anything been done so marvelous in cosmetic work as the operations I have witnessed during the past month.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

Latest Creations for Women Taken in Paris

FOR THE

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



Costume in red cloth with white dots. Ornamented with piping of red and white. Revers, collar, vest and cuffs of red taffeta. Garniture of white stitching and application of lace.



Costume half season in red cloth, garnitured with piping of taffeta. Embroidered waistcoat.



Robe decollete in sky blue crepe de chine. Garniture of lace and spangled Escorial.

## WHY DO UGLY MEN FASCINATE ALL THE PRETTY WOMEN?

"DON'T see how such a lovely woman could have married such an ugly man," is an observation often heard. It is certain that many famous and wealthy beauties have loved and married men of even repulsive personal appearance.

John Wilkes, the famous London alderman and champion of British electors, was so abnormally ugly that children ran afrighted from him in the streets, and yet his powers of fascination were so great that "ladies of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while men of handsome exterior and all courtly graces looked enviously on."

There were, it is said, few beauties of the day whose hand Wilkes might not have confidently hoped to win; and when he led Mary Mead to the altar he made a wife of one of the richest and most lovely women of her time. "Beauty and the Beast" they call us," Wilkes once said to his friend Potter; "and I cannot honestly find fault with the description."

Jean Paul Marat, whose name will always be associated with the evil history of the French revolution, was notoriously the ugliest man of his day in Paris. When this reputation reached his ears Marat is said to have remarked, "But why limit my supremacy to Paris?"—and, indeed, the restriction was much too modest.

And yet in his earlier years, when he was the most popular of court doctors, his very ugliness seemed to exercise such a fascination over aristocratic ladies that they crowded his consulting rooms in order to catch a glimpse of and to exchange words with him under the flimsiest pretexts of imaginary ailments.

The studied indifference with which he treated alike their charms and their flattery only made them the more insistent, until he declared to a friend that he would have to fly from Paris to escape the persecution of his fair admirers.

Although there were few plainer men of his generation than the great Lord Brougham, and as few who took so little trouble to ingratiate themselves in the favor of women, the brilliant lawyer and statesman might at one time have "picked and chosen" among the fairest of society beauties.

No man who cared so little for female society had surely ever so much of it thrust upon him—to such an extent, indeed, that when anyone asked where Lord Brougham was, the usual answer was, "Where the ladies are thickest," and by following this

significant guide he was generally run to earth.

Among so many fair women it is little to be wondered at that Brougham succumbed at last—to the charms of Mrs. Spalding, a widow, "who added a charming wit to an incomparable person."

Baillif, mayor of Paris at the time of the Reign of Terror, is said to have had a face almost exactly like that of a horse. His appearance was, in fact, so abnormal, so monstrous, that children shrieked and women fainted at the very sight of him, and yet his wife was one of the most lovely women in the whole of France—so lovely that, as a girl, she was known as "the beautiful angel."

That there is a powerful fascination for some women in extreme ugliness is proved by innumerable cases in which women who have been richly dowered with physical charms have fallen madly in love with men of almost repulsive appearance.

## GOOD PERFUME HAS A HYGIENIC VALUE

PERFUME exercises a very material effect on certain temperaments. It should, therefore, be chosen with deliberation and discretion, if you want to be lovable and amiable. The hygienic value of a moderate use of good perfume is undeniable, and every woman should adopt a certain one and remain constant to it. Don't let it go beyond a suggestion. Slightly perfume all dresses, underclothing, writing paper, bed linen, beds—that is a new and delightful use for delicate sachet powder. A flat pad is laid between the mattress and the lower sheet, sofa pillows, etc., but never sufficiently to become very noticeable to others.

A violet-scented atmosphere, for instance, makes those who are surrounded by it influence religious, affectionate and peace-loving. Women of lovable natures are always fond of violet.

Heliotrope generally finds devotees among the dainty, neat and higher unassuming dispositions who dislike fuss or notoriety.

Rose perfume is most frequently used by warm-hearted, imaginative temperaments who are inclined to extravagance and have a disregard of the more serious lessons of life.

## UNCLE SAM'S NEW BOOK ON CATS VALUABLE TO BREEDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 30. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

"THE United States Register and Stud Book for Cats" has been officially recognized by the treasury and agricultural departments. This publication is now added to the list of books of record set forth in said circular, and will be recognized as a register for cats, from which certificates of pedigree may be issued as follows:

NAME OF BREED—Long-haired (Angora or Persian), short-haired, Siamese, Manx, Mexican, Abyssinian, Indian, Russian and Japanese.

BOOK OF RECORD—The United States Register and Stud Book (except appendix).

By whom published—The United States Official Register Association, Incorporated.

"All other live animals, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem."

Several national societies for the purpose of protecting and elevating the cat have been organized. One of these was properly incorporated and caused to be compiled and printed a list of such cats as are of superior birth and pedigree. This society is designated as "The United States Official Register Association, Incorporated." The publication authorized by the association is "The United States Register and Stud Book."

Until recently no advantage has been taken by those desiring to bring into the United States cats of either high or low degree. All cats, without distinction, have paid an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. A cat, in the official eye, has simply been a cat.

But vain are all these attempts. No; if dissipation, late hours and immorality have once wrecked the fair vessel of female charms, it is not in the power of Esculapius himself to right the shattered bark and make it ride the sea in gallant trim again.

Cleanliness is a subject of indispensable consideration in the pursuit of a beautiful skin. The frequent use of the tepid bath is the best cosmetic I can recommend to my readers in this connection. By such ablutions, corporeal impurities are removed, and while the surface of the skin is preserved in its original brightness, the pores are prevented from becoming clogged.

The Dingley tariff act of 1897 contains this provision: "Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free; Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure breed of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed."

All the societies of breeders formed stud books. The animals included were cattle, dogs, swine, sheep, asses and horses. In these books on file with the treasury department officials there are 57 recognized breeds of dogs admitted free for breeding purposes.

The official notice admitting certain cats

## THE CHARM OF A BRIGHT AND SMOOTH SKIN AND HOW WOMEN MAY ACQUIRE IT.

THE most perfect form will avail a woman little unless it possesses also that brightness which is the finishing touch and final polish of a beautiful lady. What avails a plump and well-rounded neck or shoulder if it is dim and dingy withal? What charm can be found in the finest modeled arm if its skin is coarse and rusty? A greater, even though moulded in shape of the most charming female arm, would possess small attractions to a man of taste and refinement.

I have to tell you, ladies—and the same must be said to the gentlemen, too—that the great secret of acquiring a bright and beautiful skin lies in three simple things, as I have said in my lecture on Beautiful Women—temperance, exercise and cleanliness.

A young lady, were she as fair as Hebe, as charming as Venus herself, would soon destroy it all by too high living and late hours. Take the ordinary case of a fashionable woman, and you have a style of living which is sufficient to destroy the greatest charm of her face.

It is not the quantity so much

as the quality of the dishes that produces the mischief.

Take, for instance, only strong coffee and hot bread and butter, and you have a diet which is most destructive to beauty. The heated grease, long indulged in, is sure to derange the stomach, and by creating or increasing bilious disorders, gradually overclouds the fair skin with a wan of yellow hue.

After this meal comes the long fast from 5 in the morning till 5 or 6 in the afternoon, when dinner is served, and the half-famished beauty sits down to sate a keen appetite with peppered soups, fish roast, boiled, broiled and fried meats; game, tarts, sweetmeats, ices, fruits, etc. How must the constitution suffer in trying to digest this melange! How does the heat of complexion bear witness to the combustion within!

Let the fashionable lady keep up this habit, and add the other one of late hours, and her own looking glass will tell her that "we all do fade as the leaf." The firm texture of the rounded form gives away to a flabby softness or yields to a scraggy leanness or shapeless fat. The once fair skin assumes a pallor or redness which the devoted victim would still regard as the roses of health and beauty. And when at last she becomes aware of her condition, to repair the ravages she flies to padding, to compress into form the swelling chaos of flesh, and to palisade to rectify the dingy complexion.

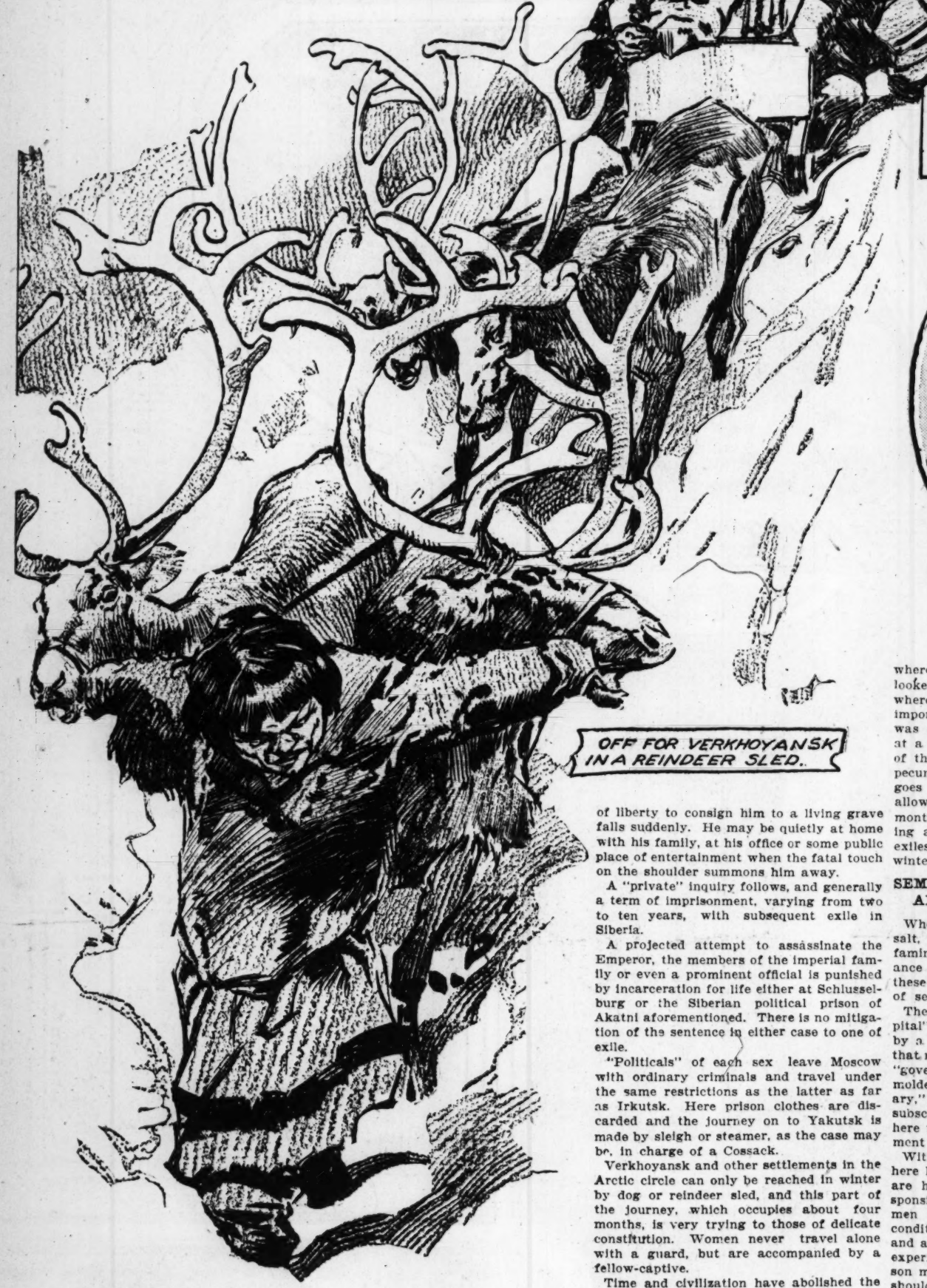
But vain are all these attempts. No; if dissipation, late hours and immorality have once wrecked the fair vessel of female charms, it is not in the power of Esculapius himself to right the shattered bark and make it ride the sea in gallant trim again.



# HORRORS OF SIBERIA AS RELATED BY DE WINDT

Incredible Hardships in a Dark and Awful Country Where "Life is Held Lightly,"  
Written by H. De Windt for  
the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

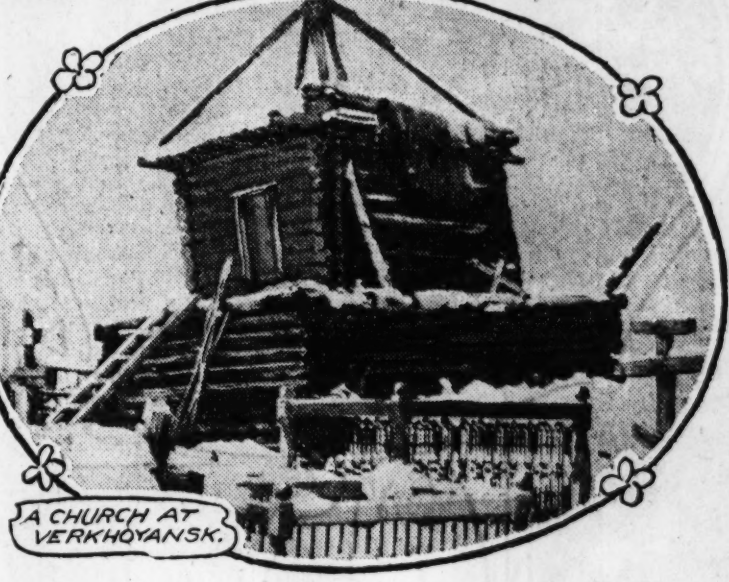
HARRY DE WINDT'S wonderful journey from Paris to New York by land is nearly completed. The letter published herewith describes his journey through Siberia from the terminus of the railroad to the Arctic Ocean. It tells of almost incredible hardships in a dark and awful country where life is held lightly and reason often



OFF FOR VERKHAYANSK  
IN A REINDEER SLED.



MAIN STREET IN VERKHAYANSK—"THE HEART OF SIBERIA."



A CHURCH AT  
VERKHAYANSK.

where the bi-yearly mail is anxiously looked for for months beforehand, and where a small, cheap gramophone, recently imported by the little colony of politicals, was listened to with delight for 24 hours at a stretch on its arrival. The purchase of the instrument was a severe strain on pecuniary resources, for a man's fortune goes with his liberty to the state, which allows him in return the sum of 17 roubles monthly to find himself in clothing, bedding and food. Consequently most of the exiles are insufficiently clad, and during winter suffer severely from hunger.

## SEMI-STARVATION OF AN UNHAPPY PEOPLE.

When I was at Sredni-Kolymsk flour, tea, salt, sugar and other necessities were at famine prices, and no increase of allowance having been made to meet the case these unhappy people were living in a state of semi-starvation.

There was much sickness, but the "hospital" is at present a mud hovel, occupied by a thriving family of Yakuts, so that no one disputes their possession of this "government building." Hard by it are four moldering posts, representing an "infirmary," for which a large sum of money was subscribed in St. Petersburg and sent out here to the authorities 20 years ago! Comment is superfluous.

Within the past five years three exiles here have taken their lives, and two more are hopeless lunatics. (An official is responsible for this statement.) Four of these men arrived here in a sane and healthy condition, cheerfully resigned to their fate and anticipating a speedy release. When I experienced surprise and asked for a reason my informant smiled and shrugged his shoulders. "Look out of that window," he said, and the gloomy, lifeless street, shrouded in midday silence and dreary white plain stretching mournfully away to the horizon were an eloquent reply. "No wonder they go mad," I said.

## VALLEY OF DESPAIR FOR THE PRISONERS.

For a few hasty words spoken in anger a young exile was seized and flogged by order of the late chief of police, a notorious bully. Burning with shame and mortification, the lad on the same evening, despairing of redress, blew his brains out.

Three days later another exile, a friend of the dead man, met the official on the street and shot him dead, for which crime this exile is now in Yakutsk awaiting his trial. But an acquittal is certain, for the unwarrantable brutality of the police officer was unanimously condemned by the authorities. I quote the case as an exception to prove the rule that in these days official tyranny of any kind is generally punished.

## UNSPEAKABLE MISERY IN THE ARCTIC INFERNOS.

Were H. M. the Emperor of Russia only dimly aware of the life of unspeakable misery endured by even his rebellious subjects in this Arctic "Inferno," I am convinced that one stroke of his pen would end the history of Sredni-Kolymsk as a place of exile.

We leave tomorrow for Nijni-Kolymsk, 200 miles distant, near the Arctic ocean. In about three months my next will be sent (if possible) from Berings straits (should we ever reach them), but what with lack of provisions, miserable dog teams and an epidemic said to have decimated the Tchukchi coast, New York now seems to us, almost as unattainable as the North Pole itself.

On leaving Yakutsk for Behring straits a voyage lay before us of about 350 miles, or rather more than the distance from New York to San Francisco.

The journey is a long one by rail; with reindeer (said to be weakly) and dogs (said to be scarce) it appeared almost appalling.

The governor advised me to abandon what he considered a hopeless enterprise, urging that, even if he reached the Kolyma river, the Tchukchis beyond it would certainly murder us. Reindeer were so scarce, he declared, that it might take three months to reach Nijni-Kolymsk, in which case we

## ST. LOUIS MAN'S TRIP RIVALED DE WINDT'S

MANY years ago, there was a Col. Russell Farnum, a native of Vermont, and an Astor-Chouteau fur-trader of St. Louis, who did the thing that De Windt has done, and under circumstances that the latter would have shrunk from with fright and terror. In Shepard's History of St. Louis it is related that Col. Farnum set out from this city in the winter of 1812-13 on a trip to Astoria on the Pacific coast, where he had to deliver some dispatches. He turned his back on civilization when he left Boonville, on the Missouri river. Overcoming frightful hardships, and after having been beset with constant danger from savages and beasts, he at last reached the Pacific coast.

After delivering his messages, and recuperating somewhat from the trials take dispatches of the Hudson Bay Company to St. Petersburg, Russia. With of his perilous trip across the North American continent, he undertook to a dog as his only companion, and with a gun as his only protection, he proceeded along the Pacific coast to the Russian settlements in Alaska. Thence he proceeded to Bering Straits, where he crossed on the ice in the winter of 1813-1814. He then commenced his historic trip across Siberia, cutting across vast territories where the European had never before been seen. Reaching St. Petersburg, he was presented to Czar Alexander I as the bold American who had crossed the northern part of the Continent of Asia. The monarch congratulated him on his wonderful achievement, and furnished him, unsolicited, with transportation to Paris. Col. Farnum swung around the European circle, crossed the Atlantic, and at last reached the point of his departure, St. Louis, where he was received with wild demonstrations of enthusiasm and affection. The American globe-trotter died, in this city, in 1832.

like so many of his class. Some years ago Admiral Melville of the United States navy obtained valuable assistance from this official during his search for the bodies of his ill-fated shipmates of the Jeannette, and M. Katcherokpi possesses a handsome gold watch presented to him upon that occasion by the President of the United States.

Details of the journey of about 1500 miles from here to Sredni-Kolymsk (also accomplished with reindeer) would weary the reader, for the country passed through was one of deadly monotony. There were no mountains to cross, and the "stancias" were (if possible) flatter and, further apart. Otherwise the conditions of travel were precisely the same as those north of Yakutsk. The road runs through endless pine forests, across hundreds of small lakes and over vast plains as flat as a shuttle alley across which a line could be laid at little expense and with consummate ease. The valuable timber of this huge district would alone repay the outlay in a few years.

## ONE OF THE COLDEST PLACES IN THE WORLD.

Verkhayansk is said to be the coldest place in the world, but I doubt it. The cold is certainly intense (during our stay the temperature practically remained at 33 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit), but a weather or table showed that during the past five years 53 degrees below zero is the lowest record here, whereas Klondike can beat this by several degrees.

Spring and fall bring torrents of rain, and before the snow has disappeared swarms of mosquitoes arrive, rendering life under primitive conditions almost unbearable. There is much sickness, except in winter, when the cold, dry climate resembles that of the Engadine, but at other seasons perpetually frozen ground and dense fogs render pulmonary complaints and rheumatism frequent.

Oddly enough, Verkhayansk is less dreaded than Yakutsk as a place of exile, but this is probably because the police master of the former is a gentleman, not a jailer, a vacant stare.

## A PETRIFIED SHIP FOUND WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Natives Are Very Superstitious and in Some Way Associate the Strange Craft With the Great Spirit.

THE finding, in a remote spot in the Himalaya Mountains, of what was reputed to be Noah's Ark, in a won-derful state of preservation, was rumored some time ago. No little interest was aroused at the time, even to the extent of preparing to send out an expedition for the purpose of investigating, but the story proved doubtful and the matter was dropped.

Now comes a report from the polar region that a monster ship in a petrified state has long been known to the natives within the Arctic Circle. The dimensions are given as follows:

Length, 1200 feet; width, 200 feet; height, 45 feet; walls 18 inches thick, all of stone. That an ancient vessel of such enormous proportions exists or ever did exist, sounds mythical enough, but W. A. Reid of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the arctic regions, when questioned as to the truth of this strange story, was strongly of the belief that the story is to be credited.

Nor is he alone in this. G. A. Ketterer, one of the managers of the N. A. T. & T. Co., and the Rev. L. J. Wooden, both of Fort Yukon, where the story was first related, are also firm believers in the authenticity of the report. They do not assert that this strange craft is the ark, or necessarily bears any resemblance to it, but they do believe there exists there a remnant of other people's shipcraft.

As a matter of fact, this vessel is much larger than the ark, which, according to the best authorities, was 312 feet long, 87 feet wide and 52 feet high. There is a similarity in construction, in that it has a flat bottom and is square at both ends. The height, also, is nearly the same. According to the description of natives,

hangs but by a thread.

Mr. de Windt throws a flood of light on the horrors of the Siberian prison system, with which he came in close contact in one of the isolated settlements in the great barren country of the North.

This letter will be followed by others describing Mr. de Windt's further progress on his remarkable and perilous journey.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)

SREDNI-KOLYMSK, Northeast Siberia.

March 19, 1902.

ON the 18th day out of Verkhayansk

we reached Sredni-Kolymsk, a small

edition of the former, but even more

mournful in appearance. That morning

all nature had been smiling in the sunshine

under a sky of sapphire, the birds sang

and tree boughs sparkled like diamonds under

the snowy time; and our own spirits

rose at the thought that at least one

gloomy prediction had failed, and that in-

stead of taking three months to get here

we had accomplished the distance almost

in record time. And yet the sight of that

lonely village, with its one deserted street

of now familiar log huts, seemed to dark-

en the daylight and chill the mind with a

vague feeling of apprehension.

There was a sense of incongruity about

this gloomy oasis and its cheerful natural

surroundings suggestive of a brilliant ball-

room into which a coffin has been borne

by mistake.

An instinctive feeling of repulsion may

have been due to certain anecdotes I had

heard about it at Verkhayansk, but I

doubt whether under any circumstances a

more cheerless, God-forsaken spot can ex-

ist on this earth than Sredni-Kolymsk.

A GOD-FORSAKEN AND

CHEERLESS COUNTRY.

A stolid, suspicious-looking police master

received us with a cold formality, very

different to the warm greeting of our good

friend Katcherokpi at Verkhayansk. But

this is the czar's severest (natural) prison

house, and sociability is not encouraged,

even toward travelers, who are rare.

Indeed we were the first free strangers

from the far outer world to visit the spot

for nearly thirty years. I was coldly in-

formed that there were no dogs at my dis-

posal, for scarcity of fish last season had

killed them all. The projected journey to

Bering Straits was merely smiled at with

official incredulity.

Even my credentials produced little ef-

fect on this official, and failure would have

stared us straight in the face had it not

been for the Cossack ordered by the govern-

or of Yakutsk to accompany us so far as

I deemed necessary.

For, mainly by this man's exertions, the

country was secured for miles around and

the peasantry bribed so effectually that be-

fore a week had elapsed three sleds and

dog teams were in readiness for our depart-

ure.

I was not sorry for the delay, being there-

by enabled to make the acquaintance of

several interesting exiles and to briefly

study the conditions of their lives under

banishment "by administrative order." I

mention no names, for obvious reasons,

but may add that my information, derived

as often from officials as from the exiles

themselves, is here reproduced with due

impartiality.

THE LIFE OF THE

POLITICAL EXILES.

There are or were 17 political exiles at

Sredni-Kolymsk—mostly men and women of

good birth who have received a university

education. All, without exception, had sev-

eral sentences in some prison or fortress of

European Russia before banishment,

which has in every case been "by adminis-

trative order"—viz., without public trial.

Akatni, in Trans-Baikalia, is now the only

political prison throughout the Russian Em-

pire, with the exception of Schlusselburg

Fortress, an hour's journey from the cap-

ital. In both these establishments the "dis-

cipline" includes close confinement, fettered

limbs, and in the first named hard labor in

the silver mines. Political offenders are

sent to numbersless places, from the Ural

Mountains to the Chinese frontier, accord-

ing to the gravity of their offense, only the

most serious cases going north to Yakutsk,

Verkhayansk and Sredni-Kolymsk, which

last has almost as ominous a name as

Schlusselburg, the Russian Bastille on Lake

Ladoga.

As a rule the blow which deprives a man



# Gardens Made by St. Louis Children Contesting for Sunday Post-Dispatch Prizes.

ETHEL M. RAE,  
4047 PINE ST.

PHILIP AND LOGAN WINDMUELLER,  
3908 DELMAR BLVD.

HILDA TRINKHAUS,  
2624 PALM ST.

IRENE MARSHALL,  
3818 FOREST PARK BLVD.

JOSIE OFFERMAN,  
1522 BIDDLE ST.

FRANCIS DOOLEY,  
4241 SARPY AVE.

NANNIE AND BARON TENBROECK,  
4237 MARYLAND AVE.

ELLEN MATTHEWS,  
2108 N. ELEVENTH ST.

CELIA HILGER,  
1420 N. TWELFTH ST.



Funny  
Side



THE ST. LOUIS  
POST-DISPATCH  
SUNDAY, AUG 17, 1902.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, AUG. 17, 1902.



Funny  
Side

MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE

SHOWS GRANDMA AND GRANDPA  
THAT THEY ARE NOT

UP TO SNUFF





# CLARENCE THE COP RAIDS A POOL-ROOM

BUT, AS USUAL, MAKES A MISTAKE AND IS TRANSFERRED.



# OH, YES! EASY PAPA WAS EASY ENOUGH

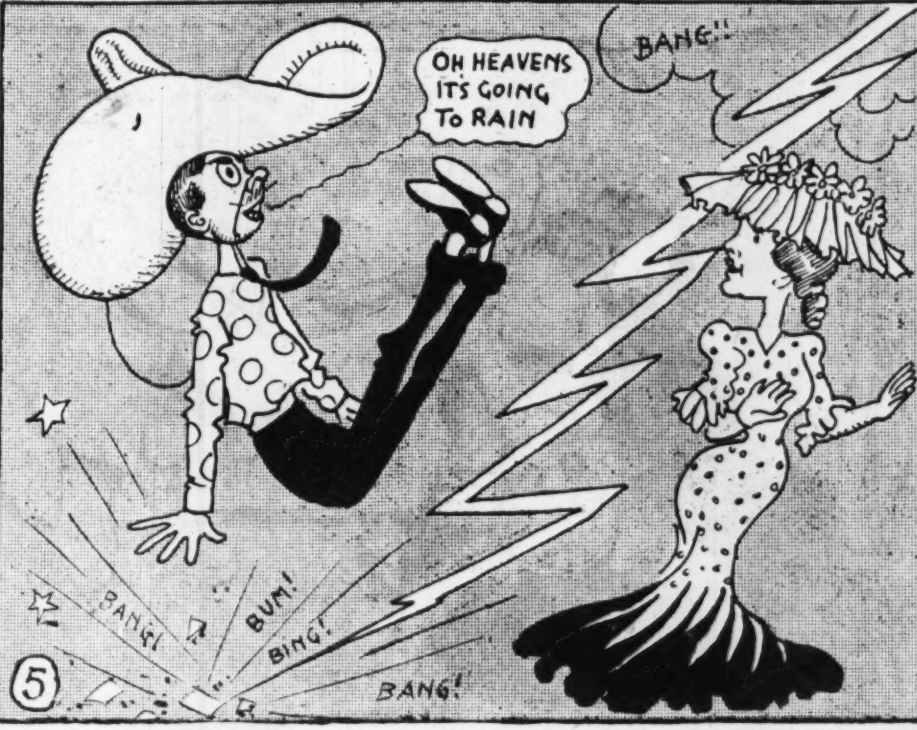
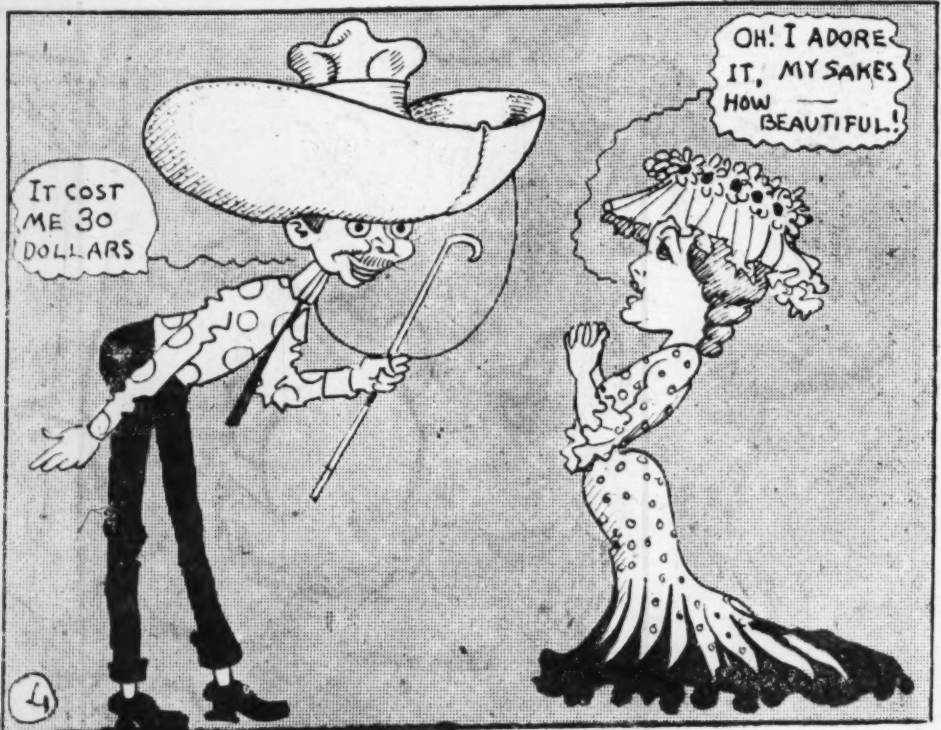
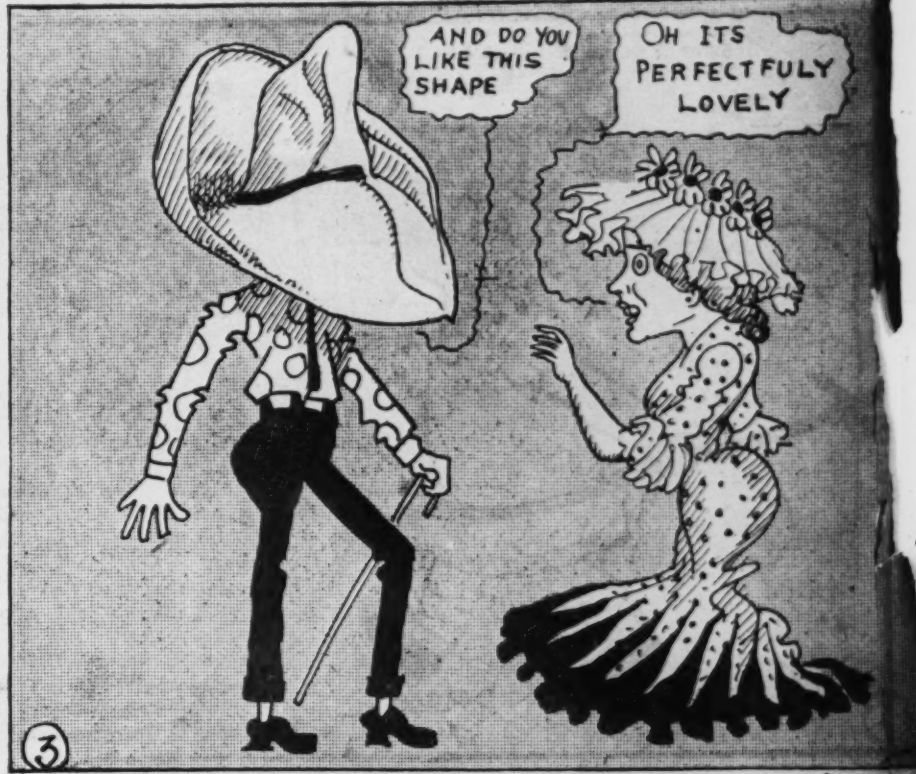
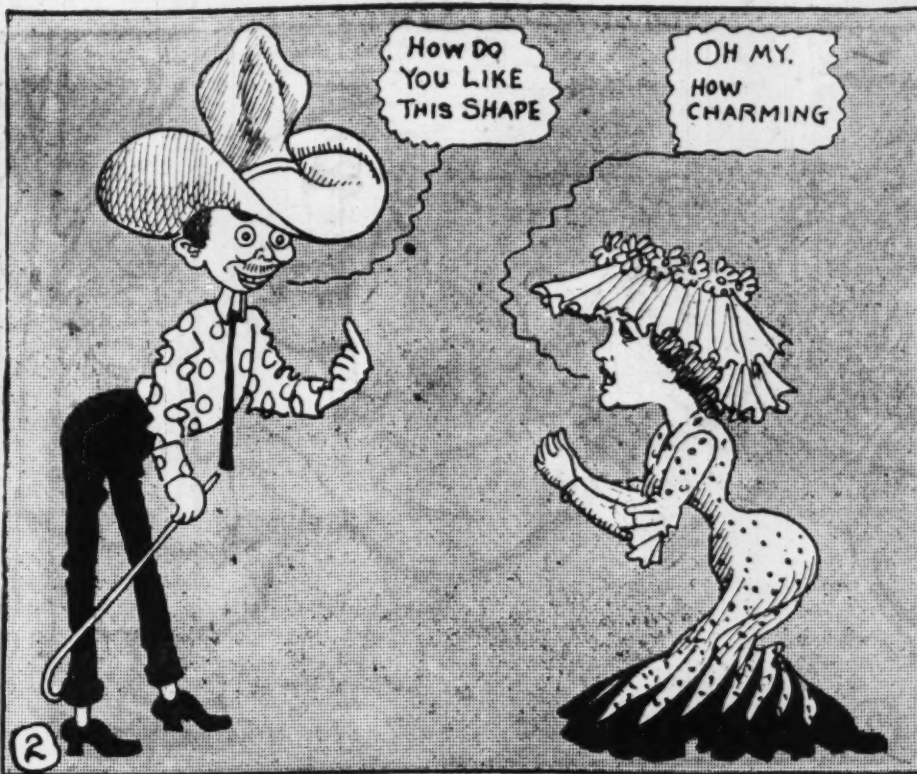
BUT THE CHILDREN GOT MORE MELON THAN THEY BARGAINED FOR.





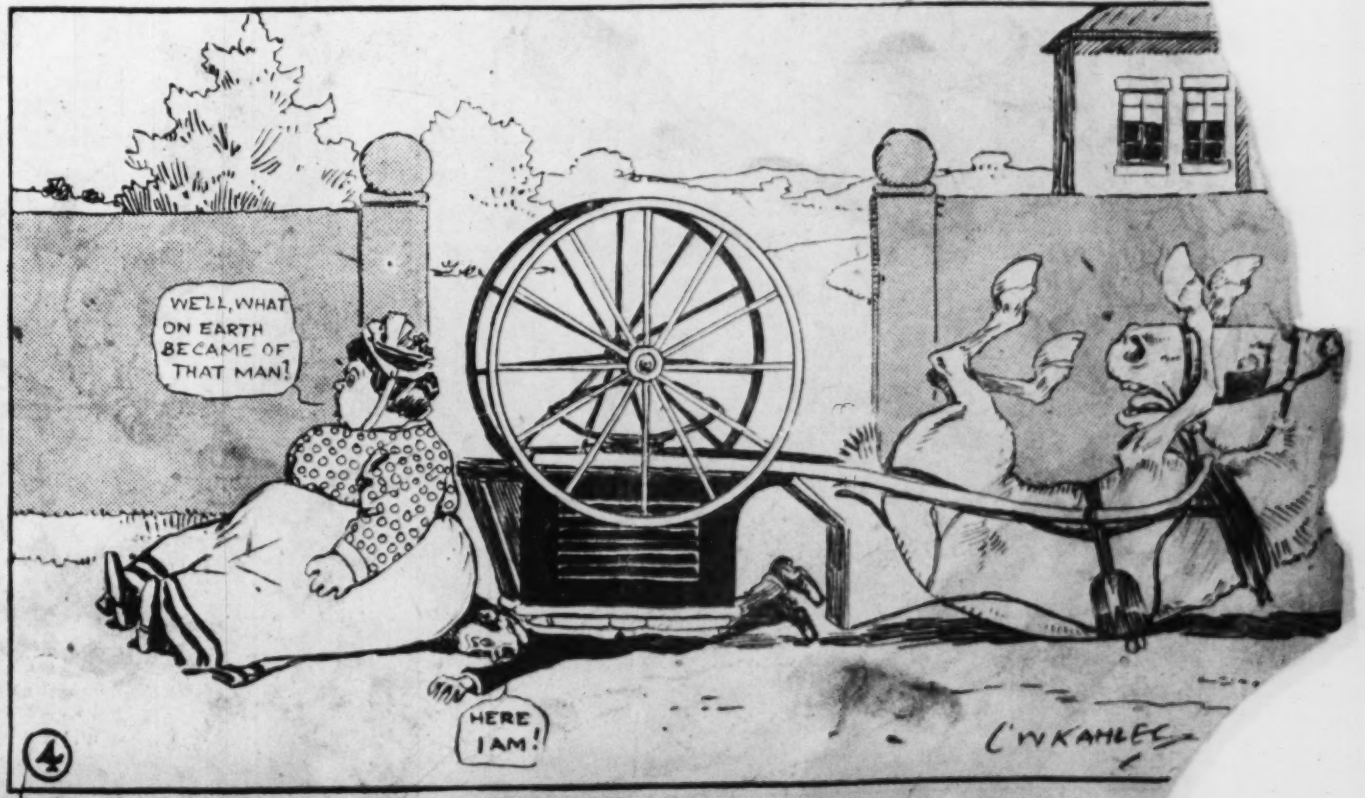
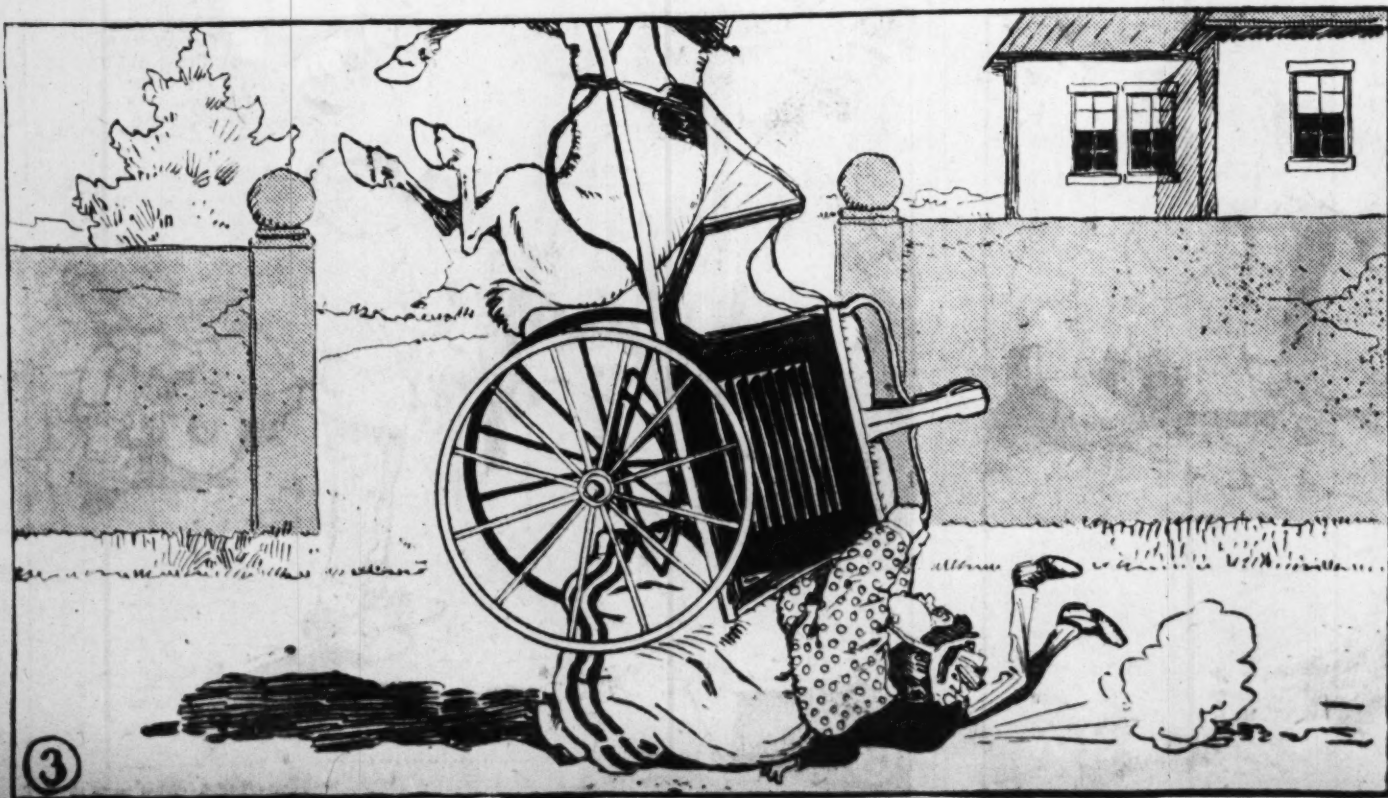
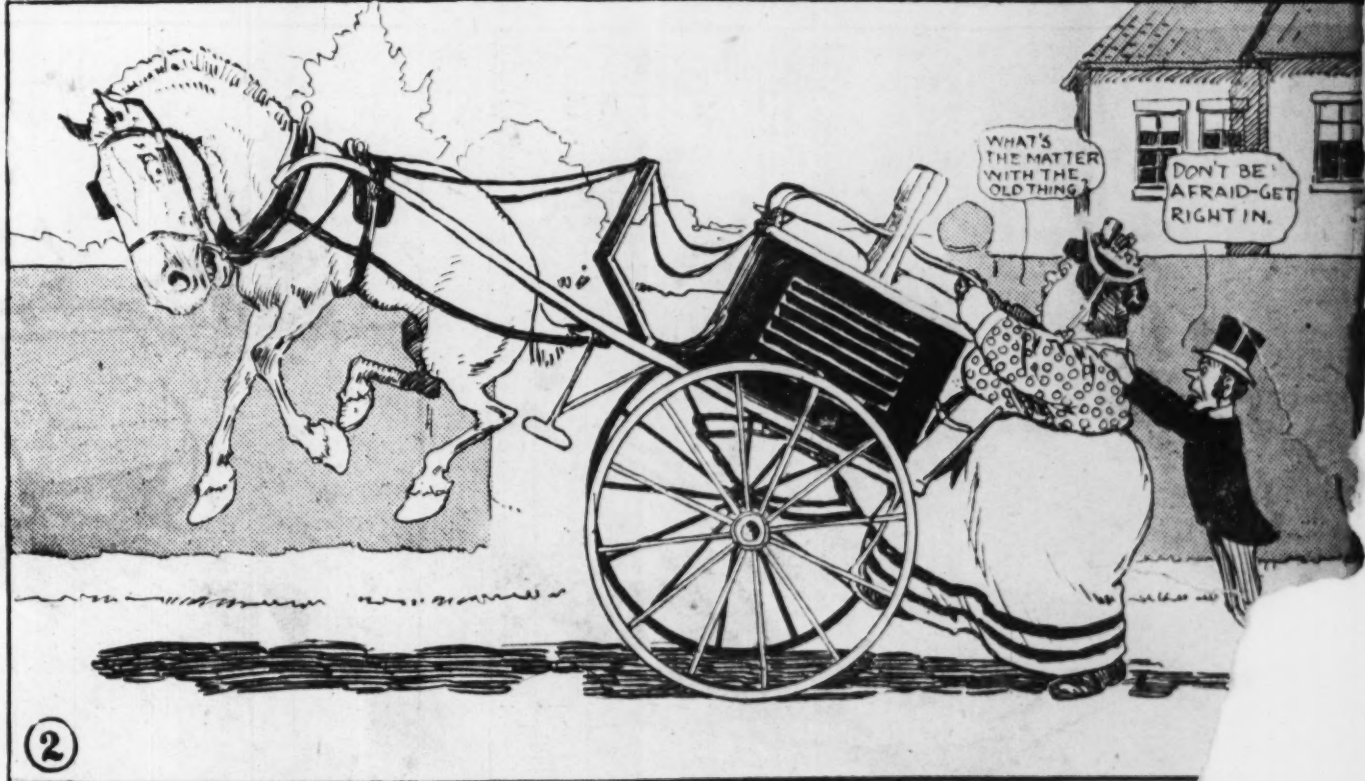
# CHOBIE AND GAWGE

GAWGE SHOWS MISS TOOTSIE HIS NICE NEW PANAMA HAT, AND IS SORRY AFTERWARD.



## MRS. BIGGERHALF AND HER SMALLER HALF

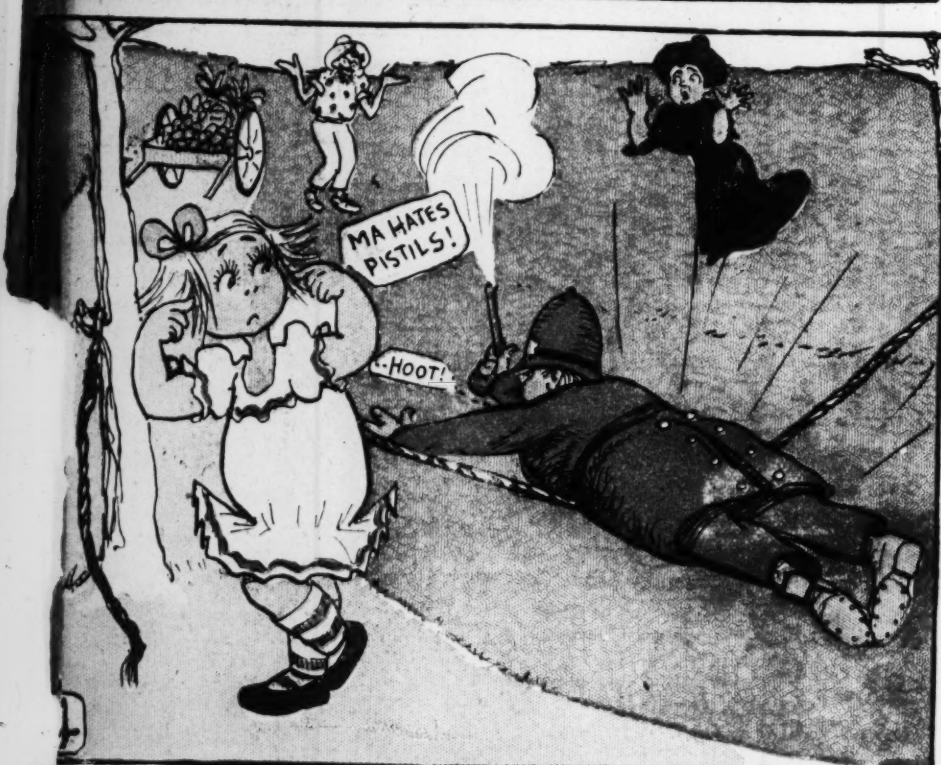
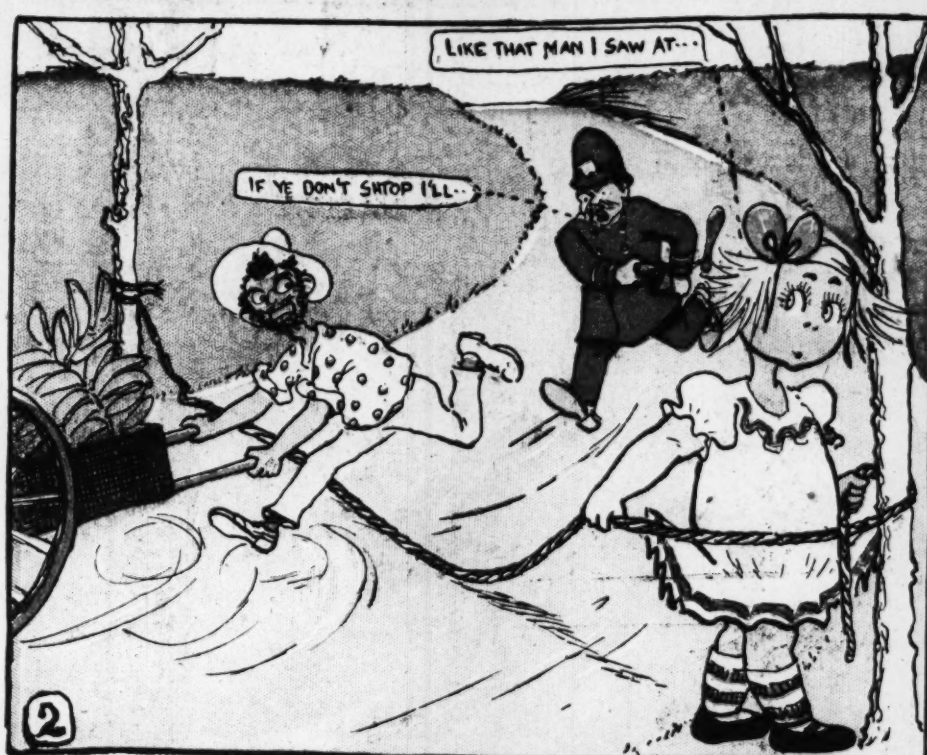
Start for a Nice little Drive, b  
Don't Go, for Weighty Reasons.





# The Angel Child by Kate Caren

SHE INTERFERED WITH THE LAW, AND SHOCKS HER POOR MA.



## PROF. OTTO and HIS AUTO!

SOMETHING HAPPENED TO HIS FRIENDS; But HE DELIVERED the GOODS ALL RIGHT.

